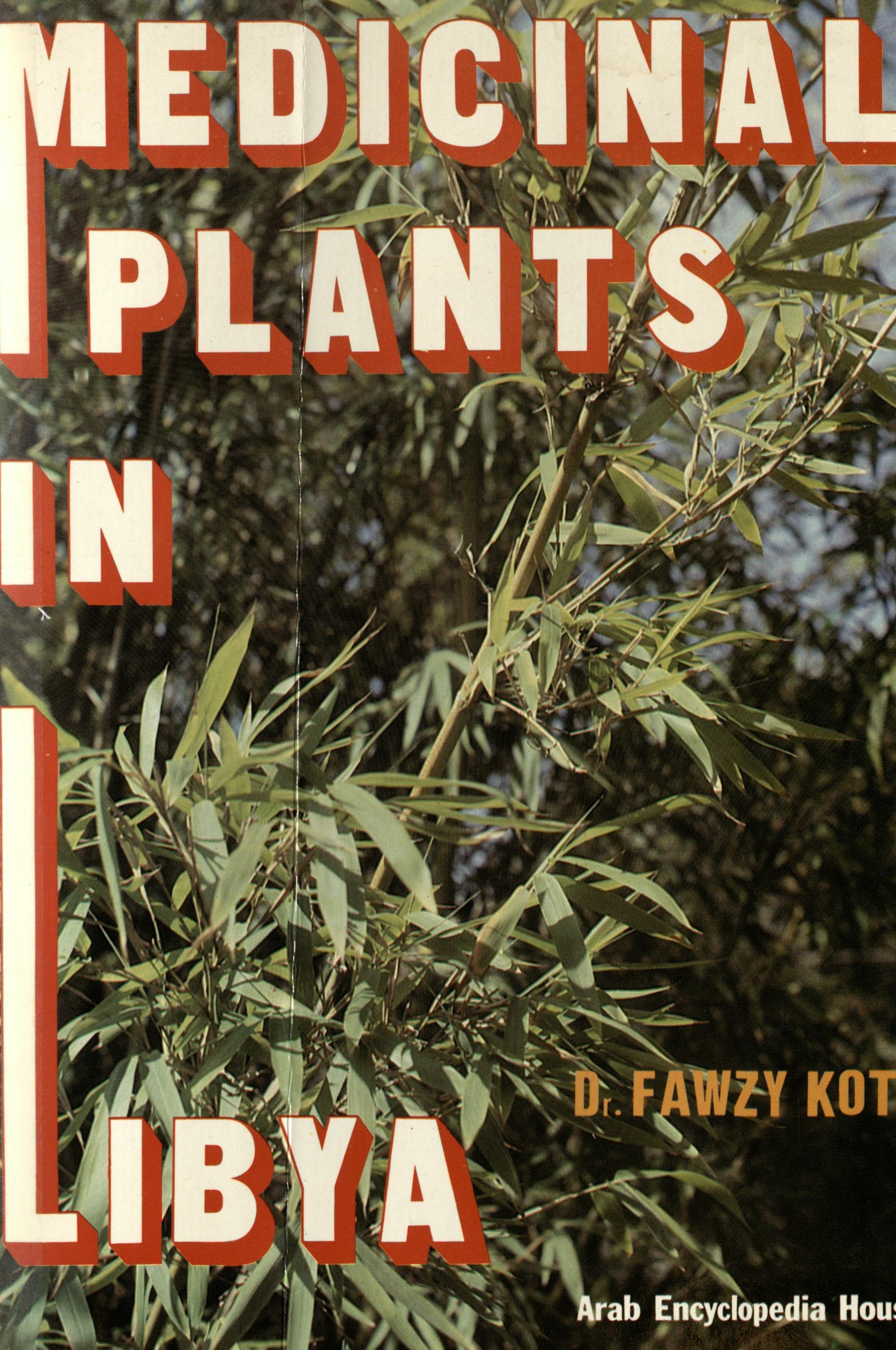
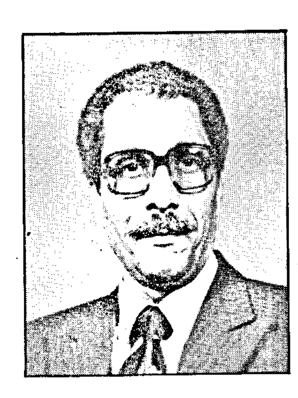

MEDICINAL
PLANTS
IN
LIBYA
Dr. FAWZY KOT
Arab Encyclopedia Hous



The book MEDICINAL PLANTS IN LIBYA is a good compilation of data concerning 352 medicinal plants grown on the Libyan terretories presented in a very good systematic and comprehensive way. It is an indespensable reference for specialists, researchers, pharmacy students and all the people working in the field of pharmacy and medicinal plants.

It is the sole readily attainable source of information on Libyan medicinal plants.

It is also considered a valuable addition to books published on poisonous plants and medicinal flora of the different countries.

The author Professor FAWZY TAHA KOTB has specialized in the field of Pharmacognosy and medicinal plants for more than twenty five years (quarter of a century).

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MEDICINAL PLANTS IN LIBYA

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Arab Encyclopedia House

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First Print Run 1985

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

«هو الذي خلق لكم ما في الأرض جميعا»

صدق الله العظيم

IN THE MEDICINAL PLANTS THERE
STILL LIES HIDDEN AN IMMENSLY
GREAT TRESURE HOUSE OF NATURE
WHICH OUGHT TO BE INVESTIGATED

The Author

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dr.Saadeddin EL- Migirab, Secretary of People's Committee , Faculty of Pharmacy , Al Fateh University , is actually a co-author of this work . Without his encouragement and co-operation , the present work would have never appeared or existed .

When it was just an idea , Dr. Migirab immediately adopted it , encouraging me to start , and promising to take an active part in its contents . Although he was overloaded with his duties and limited time , he made an appreciable part of this book . And once he found himself unable to continue , timewise , he generously insisted that his name not to figure as a co-author .

Consequently , I would like to acknowledge this respectful gesture and I am confident it is a great honour for this book to carry the name of Dr. Migirab .

Finally , I wish to express to him , my deepest esteem and appreciation .

The Author

FOREWORD

With the exception of the cloudy, far- away history of the Chinese Empire, only our ancient Arab scholars are known to have discovered and made actual use of plants for medical purposes, more than ten centuries ago.

So far, plants were not dethroned as the principal sources of medicines.

Through the immense variety of their elemental composition, the medicinal plants are the most salutary gift of nature to the mankind: whilst many chemical products used in the manufacture of medicines proved harmful by their counter or side-effects, medicinal plants remain completely safe.

The painstaking efforts of the author in recording more than 250 Libyan plants with their respective therapeutic properties and their reputed uses, all in attractive colour pictures, is a giant, authoritative and useful work, and we are much pleased in offering such a valuable gift, from Dr. Kotb Hussein, to our world of readers, physicians, pharmacologists and researchers.

The Publisher

INTRODUCTION

It is widely acknowledged that Libya has tremendous wealth of medicinal plants scattered all - over a vast area of variable weathers.

Knowledge concerning the therapeutic values and uses of these plants are scattered in numerous publications, in the form of reports, reprints, abstracts, proceedings of seminars, symposia, conferences, thesises and reviews. These publications are pertaining to different related disciplines of medicinal plants like botany, chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacy and medicine. Some plants are reputed for their medicinal value through their use in the Libyan folklore medicine .

Compilation of data concerning the Libyan medicinal plants from the aformentioned sources in a systematic and comprehensive way, is necessary. Such work should be done and presented to whom it may concern in this field. For this purpose and as a pharmacognosist. I came to the conclusion that it is my own job and duty to undertake such work with the object of helping those who may be interested in the field of medicinal plants and medicinal plant research in Libya.

In this humble work, I made a collection of 352 plants. Each plant included in this book is either a member of the Libyan flora or has been introduced by growing it on it's territory. Both types should possess therapeutic or toxic effect to man or animal.

This was the reason for giving this book the title « Medicinal

plants in Libya » and not « Medicinal Flora of Libya ».

The information given in this book on each plant covered the full scientific name, English name, Local name as possible, a short description, ecological distribution or habitate, reported main active constituents and reported and reputed uses of the plant. Each plant is supported by the relevant references and a coloured photograph.

It should be noted that bibliography quoted at the end of each monograph, does not include all the reported literature on the subject, however, important references are listed to cover the relevant aspects.

I hope that this will encourage other people to make further records in order to meet the interest in the field of medicinal plants which is now taking over the pharmaceutical synthetic preparations throughout the world.

Fawzy Taha Kotb Hussein
Tripoli, Libya
January 1983 .

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Part I

Part II

Part I

ABREVIATIONS

Ait.	Aiton W. T.
Asch.	Ascherson P. F. A.
Bat.	Batsch A. J.
Beauv.	Beauvers G.
Benth.	Bentham G.
Bernh.	Bernhardi
Boiss.	Boissier P. E.
Cha.	Chaix
Crant.	Crantz
D. C.	De Candolle A. P.
Del.	Delile Z. R.
Desf.	Desfontaines R. L.
Duch.	Duchassaing de Fontbressin E. P.
Dunal	Dunal M. F.
Eberm.	Ebermaier
Forsk.	Forskal P.
Frits.	Fritsch
Gaer.	Gaertner J.
G. Don	Don G.
Gouan	Gouan A.
G. Tayl.	Taylor G.
Haw.	Haworth A. H.
Hoffm.	Hoffmann G. F.
Hout.	Houttuynm
Jacg.	Jacquin J. F.
Juss.	Jussieu Adr. H. L.
Labill.	Labillardiere J. J. H.
Lam.	Lamarck J. B. A.
L'her.	L'heriter
Lindle	Lindley J.
Linn.	Linnaeus C.
Macf.	Macfadyen J.
Mast.	Masters M. T.
Medik.	Medikus F. K.
Mill.	Miller J. F.
Moen.	Moench C.
Nees.	Nees Von Essenbeck G. D.
T. Nees	Nees T. F.
Ort.	Ortega V. G.
Palau.	Palisot A. M.
perr.	Perrottet G. S.
Pers.	Persoon C. H.
Por.	Poiret A.
R. Br.	Brown R.
Rich	Rich O.
Risso	Risso J. A.
Rusby	Rusby
Schenk	Schenk E.
Schrad.	Schrader H. A.
Scop.	Scopoli G. A.
Seb.	P. Von Siebold
Spreng.	Sprengel C. K.
Thunb.	Thunberg C. P.
Vahl	Vahl J.
Web.	Weber G. H.
Willd	Willdenow V. L.
Zucc	Zuccarini J. G.

LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR VERNACULAR NAMES WITH EQUIVALENT SCIENTIFIC NAMES

ا

Geranium robertianum	ابرة الراهب
Erodium cicutarium	ابرة العجوز
Papaver somniferum	ابو النوم
Nasturtium officinale	ابو خنجر
Roripa nastortium	ابو خنجر
Cymbopogon schoenanthus	ابو ركبة
Andropogon schoenanthus	ابو ركبه
Avena sativa	ابو شرفت
Salvia aegyptiaca	ابو فتاك
Tamarix aphylla	أتل
Ficus bengalensis	أثأب
Carthamus tinctorius	أحريض
Adhatoda vasica	أدهتودة
Plantago lanceolata	آذان الكبش
Salvadora persica	أراك
Cupressus sempervirens	آرز
Oryza sativa	أرز
Malva parviflora	ارقيقة
Ruscus aculeatus	آس بري

Asparagus officinalis	أسبرجس
Salix alba	أسبيدار
Spinacia oleracea	اسفاناخ
Atreplex hortensis	اسفاناخ
Atreplex hortensis	أسفاناخ جبلي
Atreplex hortensis	أسفاناخ حجازي
Taraxacum officinale	أسنان الأسد
Salsola kali	اشنان
Capparis spinosa	أصف
Fumaria capreolata	اصفورون
Rheum raponticum	اطراوندي
Dioscorea bulbifera	اغنام
Artemisia absinthium	أفسنتين
Hypecoum procumbens	أفيقوون
Papaver somniferum	افيون
Calendula officinalis	اقحوان
Chrysanthemum parthenium	أقحوان
Rosmarinus officinalis	اكليل
Rosmarinus officinalis	اكليل الجبل
Melilotus officinalis	اكليل الملك
Rumex acetosa	الحميض
Crataegus oxyacantha	الشوكة الحادة
Aloe vera	المقر
Achillea millefolium	ام الف ورقة
Vitex agnus -castus	ام زيرة
Herniaria glabra	ام وجع الكبد
Coix lachryma	امدريان
Plantago ciliata	انادام

Pyrus communis	أنجاص
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	انجرة هندي
Agropyren repens	انجيل
Triticum repens	انجيل

ب

Matricaria chamomilla	بابونج
Matricaria chamomilla	بابونش
Pisum sativum	بازليا
Acacia farnesiana	بان
Viola tricolor	بانسية
Hyoscyamus albus	يتيمـة
Lactuca scariola	بذر الخس
Linum usitatissimum	بذر الكتان
Plantago psyllium	بذر قاطونـة
Portulaca oleracea	بربير
Majorana hortensis	بردقوش
Origanum majorana	بردقوش
Trifolium pratense	برسيم أحمر
Medicago sativa	برسيم حجازي
Calotropis procera	برمباك
Calotropis procera	برتبخ
Asphodelus microcarpus	برواق
Brassica oleracea	بروكلي
Verbascum thapsiforme	بزير
Verbascum thapsus	بزير
Ecballium elaterium	بزيق
Foeniculum vulgare	بسباس

Conium maculatum	بسبس بري
Trigenella Foenum-graecum	بسبسة
Pisum sativum	بسله
Cajanus indicus	بسلة هندي
Salvia aegyptiaca	بشارى
Eriobotrya japonica	بشملة
Eleusine coracana	بشنة
Nymphaea alba	بشنين أبيض
Allium cepa	بصل
Muscari comosum	بصل الذئب
Urginea maritima	بصل العنصل
Muscari comosum	بصل المسك
Pancratium maritimum	بصيل
Colchicum autumnale	بصيلة
Buddleia madagascariensis	بضليا
Solanum tuberosum	بطاطا
Solanum tuberosum	بطاطس
Ipomoea batatas	بطاطا حلوة
Polygonum aviculare	بطباط
Abrus precatorius	بطرة هندي
Pistacia lentiscus	بطوم
Citrullus vulgaris	بطيخ
Achillea santolina	بعيثران
Haloxylon salicornicum	بغل
Petroselinum sativum	بقدونس
Anthriscus cerefolium	بقدونس أفرنجي
Buxus sempervirens	بقس
Populus nigra	بقس

Portulaca oleracea	بقلة
Oxalis acetosella	بقلة حامضة
Reseda luteola	بقم
Caesalpinia sappan	بقم هندي
Elaeagnus angustifolia	بل
Portulaca oleracea	بلبشة
Balanites aegyptiaca	بلح الصحراء
Ecballium elaterium	بلحة الصفير
Ecballium elaterium	بلحة جحا
Galium aparine	بلسكي
Asphodelus microcarpus	بلوز
Quercus robur	بلوط أسود
Quercus robur	بلوط اكحل
Lippia nodiflora	بليحة
Reseda luteola	بليحة
Euphorbia pulcherrima	بنت القنصل
Thapsia garganica	بنتون
Datura metel	بنج
Hyoscyamus albus	بنج
Beta vulgaris var. conditiva	بنجر
Beta vulgaris var. altissima	بنجر السكر
Beta vulgaris var. alba	بنجر العلف
Solanum lycopersicum	بندورة
Lycopersicum esculentum	بندورة
Viola odorata	بنفسج
Duranta repens	بنفسج افرنجي
Chenopodium album	بوجنزور
Cymbopogen schoenanthus	بو ركبة

Andropogon schoenanthus	بو ركبة
Chenopodium album	بوزنزور
Mercurialis annua	بو صنصير
Papaver rhoeas	بو قرعون
Bauhinia variegata	بوهينيا
Lathyrus aphaca	بيقه

ت

Balanites aegyptiaca	تبراك
Nïcotiana tabacum	تبغ
Cynomorium coccineum	ترتوث
Leontice leontopetalum	ترشق
Lupinus alba	ترمس
Argemone mexicana	تشمبزج
Pyrus malus	تفاح
Matricaria chamomilla	تفاح الأرض
Ecballium elaterium	تفاحة جحا
Nerium oleander	تفلة
Nerium oleander	تفلي
Artemisia campestris	تقفت
Sonchus oleraceus	تلفاف
Erodium glaucophyllum	تمر
Balanites aegyptiaca	تمر العبيد
Abies alba	تنوب مشطي
Morus alba	توت أبيض
Morus nigra	توت أسود
Morus alba	توت بلدي
Morus nigra	توت شامي

Rubus fruticosus	توت شوكي
Thymus vulgaris	تومس
Sonchus oleraceus	تيفاف
Tecoma stans	تيكوما
Ficus carica	تين
Ficus bengalensis	تين بنغالي
Ficus vulgarıs	تين شوكي
Cymbopogon schoenanthus	تين مكة
Andropogon schoenanthus	تين مكة
Opuntia ficus- indica	تين هندي

ث

Thymus vulgaris	ثلمة
Allium sativum	ثوم

ج

Leontice leontopetalum	جبجاب
Myrtus communis	جدرة
Pistacia lentiscus	جدوم
Eruca sativa	جرجير
Daucus carota var. sativa	جزر
Pastinaca sativa	جزر أبيض
Daucus carota var. Boissieri	جزر بري
Cyperus rotundus	جعد
Teucrium polium	جعدة
Sonchus oleraceus	جعضيض
Lathyrus sativum	جلبان
Pisum sativum	جلبان

Cicer arietinum	جلبانة
Pisum sativum	جلجلان
Sonchus oleraceus	جلوين
Hypecoum procumbens	جهيرة
Cocos nucifera	جوز الهند
Datura metel	جوز مائل

ح

Sinapis alba	حارة
Brassica alba	حارة
Lepidium sativum	حارة
Brassica campestris	حارة
Eruca sativa	حارة
Balanites aegyptiaca	حالج
Cuscuta europaea	حامول
Myrtus communis	حب الآس
Lepidium sativum	حب الرشاد
Cyperus esculentus	حب الزلم
Juniperus communis	حب العرعر
Juniperus oxycedrus	حب العرعر
Cyperus esculentus	حب العزيز
Lithospermum officinalis	حب القلب
Jatropha curcas	حب الملوك
Ocimum basilicum	حبق
Mentha aquatica	حبق
Mentha aquatica	حبق الماء
Hedera helix	حبل المساكين
Nigella damascena	حبة البركة

Nigella sativa	حبة البركة
Nigella damascena	حبة سوداء
Nigella sativa	حبة سوداء
Lepidium sativum	حرا
Citrullus colocynthis	حدج
Salsola kali	حرض
Lamium album	حرف أبيض
Sansevieria zeylanica	حرق
Peganum harmala	حرمل
Peganum harmala	حرملة
Plantago psyllium	حرمولة
Cuscuta europaea	حريرة الزعتر
Parietaria officinalis	حريق
Urtica urens	حريق
Parietaria officinalis	حريقة
Achillea millefolium	حزمبل
Atriplex hortensis	حسن المرأة
Andropogon schoenanthus	حشمة
Cymbopogon schoenanthus	حشمة
Cannabis sativa	حشيش
Galium aparine	حشيشة الأفعى
Plantago psyllium	حشيشة البراغيث
Erigeron canadensis	حشيشة الجبل
Anthyllis vulneraria	حشيشة الدب
Ceterach officinarum	حشيشة الذهب
Arenaria media	حشيشة الرمل
Stellaria media	حشيشة الرمل
Teucrium polium	حشيشة الريح

حشيشة السمك	Nyphaea alba
حشيشة السنامكي	Cassia obovata
حشيشة القزاز	Stellaria media
حشيشة الكلب	Marrubium vulgare
حشيشة الليمون	Cymbopogon citratus
حشيشة الليمون	Andropogon citratus
حصالبان	Rosmarinus officinalis
حصلبان	Rosmarinus officinalis
حصير	Juncus maritimus
حصيرة	Juncus maritimus
حلاوة البدن	Plantago ciliata
حلبة	Trigonella foenum -graecum
حلبوب	Murcurialis annua
حلجة	Convolvulus arvensis
جلمة	Plantago ovata
حلو مر	Solanum dulcamara
حلوة مرة	Solanum dulcamara
حمارية	Alnus glutinosa
حماض	Oxalis acetosella
حماض الارنب	Cuscuta epithymum
حماض صغير	Rumex acetosa
حمام البرج	Lathyrus aphaca
حمص	Cicer arietinum
حميض	Rumex vesicarius
حميضة	Oxalis acetosella
حميضة	Rumex crispus
حميضة	Rumex acetosa
حنا	Lawsonia inermis

حناء	Lawsonia inermis
حنبيط	Rumex vesicarius
حندقوق	Mililotus officinalis
حندقوق بستاني	Melilotus indica
حنظل	Citrullus colocynthis
حنة العرب	Echium sericeum
حور	Populus nigra
حور اسود	Populus nigra
حور رومي	Populus nigra
حورة	Alnus glutinosa
حوزان	Taraxacum officinale
حوزان	Artemisia dracunculus
حوزلان	Taraxacum officinale

خ

خبازى	Malva sylvestris
خبيزة	Malva sylvestris
خبيزة	Malva parviflora
خردل ابيض	Sinapis alba
خردل ابيض	Brassica alba
خردل بري	Sinapis arvensis
خردل بري	Brassica sinapistrum
خرشوف	Cynara scolymus
خرشوم النعجة	Tribulus terrestris
خرنوب	Ceratonia siliqua
خروب	Ceratonia siliqua
خروع	Ricinus communis

Reseda luteola	خزام
Lavandula officinale	خزامى
Lactuca sativa	خس
Lactuca serriola	خس البقر
Lactuca scariola	خس الزيت
Taraxacum officinale	خس بري
Papaver somniferum	خشخاش
Murcurialis annua	خصى هرمس
Althea officinalis	خطمية
Erodium cicutarium	خلال الغولة
Fumaria officinalis	خلال الغول
Ammi majus	خلالة
Lathyrus sativus	خلر
Ammi majus	خلة شيطاني
Colchicum autumnale	خمل
Leontice leontopetalum	خميرة الدار
Asphodelus microcarpus	خنثى
Bambusa arundinaceae	خيزران
Bryonia dioica	خيطة

د

Datura metel	داتورة
Datura stramonium	داتورة
Cistanche tubulosa	دانون
Cordia myxa	دبق
Nicotiana tabacum	دخان
Nicotiana tabacum	دخن

Thapsia garganica	درياس
Tribulus terrestris	درية
Nerium oleander	دفلة
Nerium oleander	دفلى
Plantago ovata	دقس
Albizzia lebbek	دقن الباشا
Tribulus terrestris	دقن الشيخ
Artemisia arborescens	دقن الشيخ
Astragalus hamosus	دقيس
Citrullus vulgaris	دلاع
Platanus orientalis	دلب
Coix lachryma	دمع ايوب
Jatropha curcas	دندبري
Sansevieria zelanica	دنق
Lolium temulentum	دنقة
Malva sylvestris	دهماء
Erodium glaucophyllum	دهمة
Iris florentina	دهن
Cynomorium coccineum	دهنان
Dodonaea viscosa	دودونيا
Duranta repens	دورانتا
Thymus vulgaris	دوس
Hyphaene thebaica	دوم
Solanum nigrum	ديل الكلب
Dioscorea bulbifera	ديوسقوريا
Dioscorea alata	ديوسقوريا

ذ

Zea mays	ذرة
Sorghum vulgare	ذرة رفيعه
Sorghum vulgare	ذرة صيفي
Sorghum vulgare	ذرة عويجه

ر

Leontice leontopetalum	راحة الأسد
Epilobium hirsutum	راس الجاموس
Crocus sativus	راس الزعفران
Rheum rhaponticum	راوند
Retama raetam	رتم
Verbena officinalis	رجل الحمام
Taxus baccata	رجل الجراد
Lotus corniculatus	رجل العصفور
Ranunculus repens	رجل الغراب المداد
Portulaca oleracea	رجله
Erodium glaucophyllum	رجمة
Eleusine coracana	رجى
Lepidium sativum	رشاد
Nasturtium officinale	رشاد
Roripa nastortium	رشاد
Oryza sativa	رز
Trifolium pratense	رطبة
Verbena officinalis	رعى الحمام

Leontice leontopetalum	رقف
Chenopodium album	ركب الجمل
Catharanthus roseus	رمان
Punica granatum	رمان
Haloxylon salicornicum	رمث
Heliotropium ramosissimum	رمرام
Laurus nobilis	رند
Marrubium vulgare	روبيه
Myrtus communis	ريحان
Ocimum basilicum	ريحان
Majorana hortensis	ريحان داود
Origanum majorana	ريحان داود

ز

Cyperus rotundus	زبل المعيز
Calendula officinalis	زبيدة
Chenopodium ambrosioides	زربيح
Globularia vulgaris	زريقة
Thymus vulgaris	زعتر
Crataegus oxyacantha	زعرور
Crataegus oxyacantha	زعرور الأودية
Crocus sativus	زعفران
Papaver rhoeas	زغليل
Anagallis arvensis	زغليلة
Withania somnifera	زفوه
Elaeagnus angustifolia	زقوم
Balanites aegyptiaca	زقوم

Asparagus officinalis	زكوم
Avena sativa	زمير
Iris florentina	زنبق
Pancratium maritimum	زنبق
Iris germanica	زنبق
Citrus paradisi	زنبوع
Citrus paradisi	زنبوعي
Melia azadirachta	زنزلخت
Aristolochia elegans	زهرة البطة
Viola tricolor	زهرة الثالوث البري
Delonix regia	زهرة الجنة
Lolium temulentum	زوان
Olea europaea	زيتون
Elaeagnus angustifolia	زيزفون
Tilia platyphyllos	زيزفون
Avena sativa	زيوان

س

Achras sapota	سابوتا
Echium sericeum	ساق الحمام
Fumaria officinalis	ساتراج
Milia azadirachta	سباحية
Milia azedarach	سباحية
Spinacia oleracea	سبانخ
Atriplex hortensis	سبانخ
Avena sativa	سبول
Sorghum vulgare	سبول
Zea mays	سبول

Orchis militaris	سحلب
Ammi majus	سدا
Anethum graveolens	سذب البر
Peganum harmala	سذب بري
Equisetum maximum	سرخس
Anthriscus cerefolium	سرفيل
Cupressus arizonica	سرو
Cupressus sempervirens	سرو
Juniperus communis	سرو جبلي
Eucalyptus camaldulentis	سرويل
Eucalyptus globulus	سرويل
Cichorium intybus	سريس
Origanum vulgaris	سعتر
Cyperus rotundus	سعد
Cyperus rotundus	سعد الحمار
Cydonia oblonga	سفرجل
Cydonia Vulgaris	سفرجل
Daucus carota var. sativa	سفناری
Ammi majus	سفناري المعيز
Pastinaca sativa	سفناري ابيض
Daucus carota var. Baissieri	سفناري بري
Ammi majus	سفناري بهايم
Hyoscyamus albus	سكران
Hyoscyamus muticus	سكران مصري
Lactuca sativa	سلاطة
Lactuca scariola	سلاطة
Brassica napus	سلجم
Cichorium endivia	سلطة طويلة

Salvia spinosa	سلفيا
Beta vulgaris var. flavescens	سلق
Withania somnifera	سم فراخ
Juncus maritimus	سمار
Sisymbrium officinale	سمارة
Cassia occidentalis	سنا
Cassia obovata	سنا
Cassia obovata	سنامكي
Cassia occidentalis	سنامكي
Acacia arabica	سنط عربي
Cuminum cyminum	سنوت
Colchicum autumnale	سورنجان
Iris florentina	سوسن
Pancratium maritimum	سوسن
Iris florentina	سوسن ابيض
Acacia seyal	سيال
Artemisia arborescens	سيبه
Agave sisilana	سيزال

ش

Ilex paraguariensis	شاي البراجواي
Achillea santolina	شاي الجبل
Salvia officinalis	شاي الجبل
Salvia officinalis	شاي درنه
Anethum graveolens	شبت
Artemisia arborescens	شجر ابيض
Vitex agnus -castus	شجرة ابراهيم

Fraxinus excelsior	شجرة البق
Adiantum capillus -veneris	شجرة البير
Melaleuca leucadendron	شجرة البيضاء
Betula alba	شجرة التامول
Rubinia pseudacacia	شجرة الجراد
Cupressus sempervirens	شجرة الحيات
Rhamnus cathartica	شجرة الدكن
Haplophyllum tuberculatum	شجرة الريح
Ailanthus glandulosa	شجرة السماء
Schinus molle	شجرة الفلفل
Ailanthus glandulosa	شجرة الله
Hyphaene thebaica	شجرة المقل
Bixa orellana	شجرة صبغ الأناتـــو
Milia azadirachta	شجرة مره
Artemisia arborescens	شجرة مريم
Chrysanthemum parthenium	شجرة مريم
Vitex agnus -castus	شجرة مريم
Lotus corniculatus	شدرة
Ononis spinosa	شديدة
Ruscus aculeatus	شرابة الراعي
Abrus precatorius	ششم
Capsicum annuum	شطة
Artemisia campestris	شعال
Iris germanica	شعب الطيب
Crocus sativus	شعر الزعفران
Urtica urens	شعر العجوز
Hordeum vulgare	شعير
Citrus aurantium var. amara	شفش

Papaver rhoeas	شقائق النعمان
Eryngium campestre	شقاقيل
Celtis australis	شكوب
Cuscuta epithymum	شكوتا
Brassica tournefortii	شلطام
Fragaria vesca	شليك
Foeniculum vulgare	شمر
Foeniculum vulgare	شمرة
Buxus sempervirens	شمشاد
Platanus orientalis	شنار
Ajuga iva	شندقورة
Mililotus officinalis	شندقورة
Juniperus communis	شيزى
Avena sativa	شوفان
Salsola kali	شوك احمر
Alhagi maurorum	شوك الجمال
Carduus benedictus	شوك الجمل
Silybum marianum	شوك الجمل
Capparis spinosa	شوك الحمار
Silybum marianum	شوك النصارى
Conium maculatum	شوكران
Tribulus terrestris	شوكريز
Fagonia bruguieri	شوكة
Artemisia herba-alba	شيح
Senecio vulgaris	شيح الربيع
Artemisia absinthium	شيخ رومي
Juniperus communis	شيزى
Cichorium intybus	شيكوريا

Lolium temulentum	شيلم
Pinus maritima	شيلة

ص

Anagallis arvensis	صابون الغيط
Lolium temulentum	صامة
Aloe ferox	صبار
Aloe vera	صبار
Opuntia ficus-indica	صبار
Aloe vera	صبارة
Aloe ferox	صبر
Salix alba	صفصاف ابيض
Medicago sativa	صفصفا
Calendula officinalis	صفيرة
Platanus orientalis	صفار
Pinus sylvestris	صنوبر
Origanum vulgare	صعتر
Thymus vulgaris	صعتر
Acacia arabica	صمغ

ض

Tribulus terrestris	ضرس العجوز
Elaeagnus angustifolia	ضرع الكلبة

ط

Datura stramonium	طاطورة
Conium maculatum	طحماء

Convolvulus arvensis	طربوش الغراب
Artemisia dracunculus	طرخون
Phagnalon rupestre	طعام الارنب
Acacia seyal	طلح
Acacia seyal	طلحة
Acacia farnesiana	طلحة
Fagonia bruguieri	طليحة
Solanum lycopersicum	طماطم
Lycopersicum esculentum	طماطم

ع

Alhagi maurorum	عاقول
Cynomorium coccineum	عاقول
Delphinium ajacis	عايق
Helianthus annuus	عباد الشمس
Tamarix aphylla	عبل
Geranium robertianum	عتر
Buxus sempervirens	عثق
Ervum lens	عدس
Lens esculenta	عدس
Juniperus communis	عرعار
Juniperus communis	عرعر
Juniperus oxycedrus	عرعر
Amaranthus paniculatus	عرف الديك
Iris germanica	عرق الطيب
Glycyrrhiza glabra	عرق سوس
Glycyrrhiza glabra	عرقسوس
Leontice leontopetalum	عسلج

Brassica ıournefortii	عسلوز
Calotropis procera	عشار
Phagnalon rupestre	عشبة الأرنب
Adiantum capillus-veneris	عشبة البير
Pulicaria crispa	عشبة المر
Polygonum aviculare	عصا الراعي
Nicotiana glauca	عصا موسى
Carthamus tinctorius	عصفر
Althea officinalis	عضرس
Geranium robertianum	عطر
Chenopodium ambrosioides	عفين
Chenopodium album	عفيفة
Calendula officinalis	عفيرة
Alhagi maurorum	عقول
Epilobium hirsutum	عقيس
Colchicum autumnale	عكنة
Silybum marianum	عكوب
Nicotiana glauca	عكوز النبي
Nicotiona glauca	عكوز موسى
Ephedra alata	علد
Ephedra alata	علندي
Rubus fruticosus	عليق
Convolvulus arvensis	عليق
Ruscus aculeatus	عناب بري
Vitis vinifera	عنب
Bryonia dioica	عنب الحية
Solanum nigrum	عنب الديب
Acacia farnesiana	عنبر

Asphodelus microcarpus	عنصل
Pancratium maritimum	عنصل
Urginea maritima	عنصل
Rhamnus cathartica	عوسج
Anagallis arvensis	عوينة الحية
Raphanus raphanistrum	عيش وجبن
Anagallis arvensis	عين الجمل
Abrus precatorius	عين الديك
Helianthus annuus	عين الشمس
Abrus precatorius	عين العفريت
Globularia vulgaris	عينون

غ

Arundo donax	غاب
Arundo donax	غاب بلدي
Laurus nobilis	غار
Cressa cretica	غرارة
Ulmus campestris	غرغاج
Ulmus campestris	غرغار
Erodium cicutarium	غزبل

ف

Phaseolus vulgaris	فاصوليا
Ecballium elaterium	فاقوس الحمير
Acacia farnesiana	فتنة
Rhaphanus sativus	فجل

Sisymbrium officinale	فجل الجمل
Sisymbrium officinale	فجل الحمار
Raphanus raphanistrum	فجل بري
Marrubium vulgare	فراسيون ابيض
Fragaria vesca	فراولة
Uriginea maritima	فرعون
Euphorbia peplus	فرفخ
Epilobium hirsutum	فرفور
Arachis hypogaea	فستق العبيد
Pistacia lentiscus	فستق شرقي
Eryngium campestre	فقيع
Hyoscyamus albus	فلزلز
Hyoscyamus muticus	فلزلز
Capsicum annum	فلفل أحمر
Capsicum annuum	فلفل حار
Casuarina equisetifolia	فلوة
Senecio vulgaris	فليه
Matricaria chamomilla	فليه
Achillea santolina	فليه غدير
Catharanthus roseus	فنكا
Vicia faba	فول
Glycin max	فول الصويا
Glycin soja	فول الصويا
Withania somnifera	فولة الكلب
Arachis hypogaea	فول سوداني
Vicia faba	فول مصري
Ruta graveolens	فيجيل

ق

Cucumis melo	قاوون
Bambusa arundinaceae	قتا
Ecballium elaterium	قثاء الحمير
Ecballium elaterium	قثاء جحا
Polygonum equisetiforme	قرضاب
Carthamus tinctorius	قرطم
Cucurbita maxima	قرع حلو
Cucurbita pepo	قرع
Cucurbita pepo	قرع رومي
Cucurbita pepo	قرع كوسة
Calendula officinalis	قرقهان
Brassica oleracea var. botrytis	قرنبيط
Glaucium flavum	قرن الجدبان
Lotus corniculatus	قرن الغزال
Dianthus caryophyllus	قرنفل بستاني
Nasturtium officinale	قرة العين
Roripa nastortium	قرة العين
Astragalus hamosus	قرين
Stellaria media	قزازة
Hedera helix	قسوس
Arundo donax	قصب
Avena sativa	قصيبة
Medicago sativa	قضب
Tribulus terrestris	قطرب
Gossypium arboreum	قطن
Atriplex hortensis	قطف ابيض

Pancratium maritimum	قعبول
Cucumis melo	قلعــاوي
Myrtus communis	قمام
Matricaria chamomilla	قميلة
Crotalaria juncea	قنب الكروتالاريا
Erythraea centaurium	قنطريون
Centaurium minus	قنطريون
Hyoscyamus albus	قنقيط
Hyoscyamus muticus	قنقيط
Achillea santolina	قيصوم



Ceiba pentandra	كابوك
Casuarina equisetifolia	كازورينه
Cichorium endivia	كاسبينة
Lithospermum officinalis	كاسر الحجر
Eucalyptus camaldulentis	كافور
Eucalyptus globulus	كافور
Cinnamomum camphora	كافور
Arachis hypogaea	كاكاويه
Diospyros kaki	كاكي
Melaleuca leucadendron	كايبوت
Citrus aurantium var. amara	كباد
Capparis spinosa	كبار
Plantago ovata	كباش
Sinapis alba	كبر ابيض
Brassica alba	كبر ابيض

كبر عفريت	Sinapis arvensis
كبر عفريت	Brassica sinapistrum
كتان	Linum usitatissimum
كتاية	Lotus corniculatus
كحلي	Globularia vulgaris
كرات	Allium porrum
كرات اسباني	Allium schoenoprasum
كرات رومي	Allium porrum
كراوية	Carum carvi
كرسون	Nasturtium officinale
كرسون	Roripa nastortium
كرسيف الشيطان	Dautura metel
كرفس	Apium graveolens
كركاس	Chrysanthemum parthenium
كركدية	Hibiscus sabdariffa
كرم	Vitis vinifera
كرم بري	Tamus communis
كرموز	Ficus carica
كرموز هندي	Opuntia ficus- indica
كرموس	Ficus carica
كرنب	Brassica oleracea var. capitata
كرنب بري	Crambe maritima
كرنكا	Calotropis procera
كروشالاريا	Crotalaria retusa
كروية	Carum carvi
كريزانثمم	Chrysanthemum parthenium
كزبر	Coriandrum sativum
كزوارينا	Casuarina equisetifolia

كسبر	Coriandrum sativum
كسبرة	Coriandrum sativum
كزبرة البير	Adiantum capillus- veneris
كسفرة الحمار	Fumaria officinalis
كشك الماظ	Asparagus officinalis
كشوت	Cuscuta epithymum
كشوت رومي	Artemisia absinthium
كف الصباغ	Iris germanica
كف مريم	Vitex agnus-castus
كليلة	Fumaria officinalis
كمثري	Pyrus communis
كمومية	Matricaria chamomilla
كمون	Cuminum cyminum
كمون أخضر	Cuminum cyminum
كمون أرمني	Carum carvi
كمون أسعد	Nigella damascena
كمون أسعد	Nigella sativa
كمون اكحل	Nigella damascena
كمون اكحل	Nigella sativa
كمون حلو	Foeniculum vulgare
كمون حوت	Cuminum cyminum
كمون رقيق	Pimpinella anisum
كمون عريض	Foeniculum vulgare
كميلة	Matricaria chamomilla
كنب	Eleusine coracana
كوسة	Cucurbita pepo
كيس الراعي	Capsella bursa-pastoris
كيطوت	Muscari comosum

Eucalyptus camaldulentis	كينا
Eucalyptus globulus	كينا

ل

Citrus aurantium var. amara	لارنج
Lamium album	لاميون
Lantana camara	لانتانا
Pinus maritima	لب
Dolichos lablab	لبلاب
Convolvulus arvensis	لبلاب الحقول
Hedera helix	لبلاب كبير
Albizzia lebbek	لبخ
Verbascum thapsiforme	لبيدة
Verbascum thapsus	لبيدة
Adonis aestivalis	لبينة
Euphorbia peplus	لبينة
Lactuca serriola	لبينة
Colchicum autumnale	لحلاح
Borago officinalis	لسان الثور
Plantago major	لسان الحمل
Delphinium ajacis	لسان العصفور
Fraxinus excelsior	لسان العصفور
Plantago major	لسان حمد
Capparis spinosa	لصف
Brassica rapa	لفت
Plantago ovata	لقمة النعجة
Cajanus indicus	لوبيا سوداني

Dolichos lablab	لوبية
Diospyros kaki	لوتس
Amygdalis communis var. dulcis	لوز
Amygdalis communis var. dulcis	لوز حلو
Amygdalis communis var. amara	لوز مر
Celtis australis	لوطس
Lippia citriodora	لويزة
Lippia nodiflora	ليبيا
Plantago major	لينم
Citrus limonum var. pusilla	ليم قارص
Citrus limonum var. dulcis	ليم قارص حلو
Citrus limonum var. pusilla	ليمون بلدي
Citrus limonum var. dulcis	ليمون حلو
Citrus limonum var. pusilla	ليمون مالح
Citrus paradisi	ليمون هندي
Asphodelus microcarpus	ليه القطوط

م

Cordia myxa	مخاطة
Capsella bursa-pastoris	مخلة الراعي
Cordia myxa	مخيط
Convolvulus arvensis	مداد
Erodium glaucophyllum	مرار
Senecio vulgaris	مرار
Erythraea centaurium	مرارة الحنش
Centaurium minus	مرارة الحنش
Citrullus colocynthis	مرارة الصحراء

Fraxinus excelsior	مران
Withania somnifera	مرجان
Majorana hortensis	مردقوش
Origanum majorana	مردقوش
Majorana hortensis	مرزنجوش
Origanum majorana	مرزنجوش
Myrtus communis	مرسين
Artemisia arborescens	مريان
Senecio vulgaris	مريرة
Salvia officinalis	مريمية
Pistacia lentiscus	مستكي
Cynomorium coccineum	مسرور
Teucrium polium	مسك الجن
Salvadora persica	مسواك
Erodium moschatum	مسيخة
Erodium moschatum	مسيكة
Nicotiana glauca	مصاص
Plantago major	مصاصة
Petroselinum sativum	معدونس
Petroselinum sativum	مقدونس
Elaeagnus angustifolia	مكة
Linum usitatissimum	مسلج
Brassica oleracea	ملفوف
Corchorus olitorius	ملوخية
Cressa cretica	مليخ
Chrysanthemum parthenium	منبات
Chenopodium ambrosioides	منتنه
Papaver rhoeas	منثور

Delphinium ajacis	مهماز
Celtis australis	ميس

ن

Citrus aurantium var. amara	نارنج
Eriobotrya japonica	ناسبولي
Herniaria glabra	نبات الشيح
Agropyron repens	نجم
Cynodon dactylon	نجم
Cynodon dactylon	نجير
Cynodon dactylon	نجيل
Cynodon dactylon	نجيل بلدي
Phoenix dactylifera	نخيل
Cycas revolutu	نخيل ذيل الجمل
Cressa cretica	ندوة
Celtis australis	نشم ابيض
Mentha piperita	نعناع
Mentha spicata	نعناع بلدي
Mentha piperita	نعناع فلفلي
Mentha piperita	نعنع
Mentha spicata	نعنع بلدي
Melilotus officinalis	نفل
Medicago sativa	نفل
Cressa cretica	نعيم
Datura stramonium	نفير
Brassica oleracea var. botrytis	نوار
Mirabilis jalapa	نوار الليل

Helianthus annuus	نوار الشمس
Datura stramonium	نوار الفدى
Pancratium maritimum	نوار الكلب

هـ

Cistanche tubulosa	هالوك
Balanites aegyptiaca	هجليج
Avena sativa	هرطهان
Balanites aegyptiaca	هليج
Asparagus officinalis	هليون
Lavandula officinale	هنان
Cichorium endivia	هندباء
Taraxacum officinale	هندباء بري

و

Plantago lanceolata	ودن الجدي
Euphorbia peplus	ودينة
Rosa gallica	ورد أحمر
Capparis spinosa	ورد الجبل
Nerium oleander	ورد الحمار
Mirabilis jalapa	ورد الليل
Rosa damascena	ورد جوري
Rosa damascena	ورد دمشقي
Rosa centifolia	ورد كثير الاوراق
Cystisus scoparius	وزال
Catharanthus roseus	ونكا
Reseda luteola	ويبه



Jasminum grandiflorum	ياسمين
Jasminum officinale	ياسمين
Pimpinella anisum	ينسون
Plantago ovata	ينم

LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR ENCLISH NAMES

NAME	No	PAGE
King's rod	45	230
Knee holly	305	728
Knot grass	280	680
L		
Lablab beans	143	414
Lady's finger	32	204
Lady's chewing tobacco	168	462
Lady's thistle	317	752
Lantana	208	538
Large leaved lime	337	792
Large leaved linden	337	792
Larkspur	137	402
Lavender	211	544
Lavender cotton	212	546
Laural	7	154
Lebbek tree	211	544
Lemon grass	125	378
Lemon verbena	217	556
Lentil	158	442
Leontice	214	550
Lesser centuary	160	446
Linseed	216	554
Lion's leaf	214	550
Liquorice	179	482
Lobster flower	164	454
Loco weed	47	232
Locust	297	714
Locust tree	82	302

NAME	No	PAGE
Lombardy poplar	282	684
Look up and kiss me	348	814
Loquat	153	434
Love in a mist	247	614
Lucerne	228	578
M		
Mad apple	134	396
Malabar nut tree	9	158
Malta cross	338	794
Malta fungus	129	386
Maltese mashroom	129	386
Maidenhair fern	10	160
Mandrake	330	778
Manna tree	17	174
Maize	352	822
Margosa	230	582
Marihuana	69	276
Marsh-mallow	25	190
Marvel of Peru	238	598
Marygold flower	67	272
Mastic tree	272.315	664 -748
Mastiche tree	272	664
Mate	194	510
May tree	110	352
Meadow clover	339	776
Meadow saffron	99	336
Mecca senna	79	296
Mediterranean cypress	119	370

NAME	No	PAGE
Melilot	233	588
Melon	115	362
Mexican tea	85	308
Milfoil	6	152
Milfoil nose bleed	6	152
Milk thistle	317	752
Milk vetch	46	232
Milt-waste	83	304
Mint	235	592
Monkey nut	34	208
Monk's pepper tree	349	816
Moon seed	233	588
Morella	323	764
Mother's heart	71	280
Mountain spinach	48	234
Mudar plant	68	274
Mullein	344	806
Murry red gum	161	448
Musky bugle	15	170
Musky stork's bill	156	438
Mustard	61	260
Myrtle	242	604
N		
Nalta jute	106	344
Nape	58	254
Naphew	58	254
Naseberry	8	156
Native hops	142	412
Neem	230	582

NAME	No	PAGE
Negro coffee	77	292
Nettle	81	300
Nettle leaved goose foot	85	308
Nettle tree	81	300
Nim tree	230	582
Norway pine	271	662
Nosebleed	6	152
Nutgrass	131	390
Nutmeg flower	248	616
O		
Oat	49	236
Oil lettuce	205	532
Oleander	244	608
Oleaster	147	422
Onion	18	176
Opium poppy	261	642
Opuntia	254	628
Orache	48	234
Organy	256	632
Oriental plane tree	279	678
Orris	196	514
Ovate plantain	277	674
P		
Pagod tree	166	458
Palm tree	268	656

LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FAMILIES

ACANTHACEAE

Adhatoda vasica

AMARANTHACEAE

Amaranthus paniculatus

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Agave sisilana

Pancratium maritimum

AMPELLIDACEAE

Vitis vinefera

ANACARDIACEAE

Pistacia lentiscus

Schinus molle

ACPOCYANACEAE

Catharanthus roseus
Nerium oleander

Vinca rosea

AQUIFOLIACEAE

Ilex parguariensis

ARALIACEAE

Hedera helix

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia elegans

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Calotropis procera

BERBERIDACEAE

Leontice leontopetalum

BETULACEAE

Alnus glutinosa

Betula alba

BIGNONIACEAE

Tecoma stans

BIXACEAE

Bixa orellana

BOMBACACEAE

Ceiba pentandra

BORAGINACEAE

Borago officinalis
Cordia myxa
Echium Sericeum
Heliotropium ramosissimum
Lithospermum officinalis

BUXACEAE

Buxus sempervirens

CACTACEAE

Opuntia ficus-indica

Opuntia vulgaris

CAESALPINIACEAE

Bauhinia variegata

Caesalpinia sappan

CANABINACEAE

Cannabis sativa

CAPPARIDACEAE

Capparis spinosa

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria serpyllifolia
Dianthus caryophyllus
Herniaria glabra
Stellaria media

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina equisetifolia

CHENOPODIACEAE

Atriplex hortensis
Beta vulgaris
Chenopodium album
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Haloxylon salicornicum
Salsola kali
Spinacia oleracea

COMPOSITAE

Achillea millefolium
Achillea santolina
Artemisia absinthium
Artemisia arborescens
Artemisia campestris
Artemisia dracunculus
Artemisia herba-alba
Calendula officinalis
Carduus benedictus
Carduus marianus
Carthamus tinctorius
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Cichorium endivia
Cichorium intybus
Cnicus benedictus
Cynara scolymus
Erigeron canadensis
Helianthus annuus
Lactuca sativa
Lactuca scariola
Lactuca serriola
Matricaria chamomilla
Phagnalon rupestre
Pulicaria crispa
Senecio vulgaris
Silybum marianum
Sonchus oleraceus
Taraxacum officinale

CONIFERAE

Cupressus arizonica
Cupressus sempervirens
Juniperus communis
Juniperus oxycedrus

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus arvensis
Cressa cretica
Cuscuta epithymum
Ipomoea batats

CRUCIFERAE

Brassica alba
Brassica campestris
Brassica napus
Brassica oleraceae
Brassica rapa
Brassica sinapistrum
Brassica tournefortii
Capsella pursa-pastoris
Crambe maritima
Eruca sativa
Lepidium sativum
Nasturtium officinale
Raphanus sativus
Raphanus raphanistrum
Roripa nastortium
Sinapis alba
Sinapis arvensis
Sisymbrium officinale

CUCURBITACEAE

Bryonia dioica
Citrullus colocynthis
Citrullus vulgaris
Cucumis melo
Cucurbita maxima
Cucurbita pepo
Ecballium elaterium

CYCADACEAE

Cycas revoluta

CYNOMORIACEAE

Cynomorium coccineum

CYPERACEAE

Cyperus esculentus
Cyperus rotundus

DIOSCORACEAE

Dioscorea alata
Dioscorea bulbifera
Tamus communis

EBENACEAE

Diospyros kaki

ELAEAGNACEAE

Elaeagnus angustifolia

EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum maximum

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia peplus
Euphorbia pulcherrima
Jatropha curcas
Mercurialis annua
Ricinus communis

FAGACEAE

Quercus robur

GENTIANACEAE

Erythraea centaurium
Centaurium minus

GERANIACEAE

Erodium cicutarium
Erdium glaucophyllum
Erodium moschatum
Geranium robertianum

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia vulgaris

GNETACEAE

Ephedra alata

GRAMINEAE

Agropyron repens
Andropogon citratus
Andropogon schoenanthus
Arundo donax
Avena sativa
Bambusa arundinacea
Coix lachryma
Cybopogon citratus
Cybogon schoenanthus
Cynodon dactylon
Eleusine coracana
Hordeum vulgare
Lolium temulentum
Oryza sativa
Sorghum vulgare
Triticum repens
Zea mays

IRIDACEAE

Crocus sativus
Iris florentina
Iris germanica

JUNCACEAE

Juncus maritimus

LABIATAE

Ajuga iva
Coleus barbatus
Coleus esculentus
Coleus klimandschari
Lamium album
Lavandula officinale
Majorana hortensis
Marrubium vulgare
Mentha aquatica
Mentha piperita
Mentha spicata
Ocimum basilicum
Origanum majorana
Origanum vulgare
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia aegyptiaca
Salvia officinalis
Salvia spinosa
Teucrium polium
Thymus vulgaris

LAURACEAE

Cinnamomum camphora
Laurus nobilis

LEGUMINOSAE

Abrus precatorius
Acacia arabica
Acacia farnesiana
Acacia seyal
Albizzia lebbek
Alhagi maurorum
Anthyllis vulneraria
Arachis hypogaea
Astragalus hamosus
Astragalus tribuloides
Cajanus indicus
Cassia obovata
Cassia occidentalis
Ceratonia siliqua
Cicer arietinum
Crotalaria juncea
Crotalaria retusa
Cystisus scoparius
Delonix regia
Dolichos lablab
Ervum lens
Glycin max
Glycin soja
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Lathyrus aphaca
Lathyrus sativus

Lens esculenta
Lotus corniculatus
Lupinus alba
Medicago sativa
Melilotus indica
Melilotus officinalis
Ononis spinosa
Phaseolus vulgaris
Pisum sativum
Retama raetam
Robinia pseudacacia
Trifolium pratense
Trigonella foenum-graecum
Vicia faba

LILIACEAE

Allium cepa
Allium porrum
Allium sativum
Allium schoenoprasum
Aloe ferox
Aloe vera
Asparagus officinalis
Asphodelus microcarpus
Colchicum autumnale
Muscari comosum
Muscari maritimum
Ruscus aculeatus
Sansevieria zeylanica
Urginea maritima

LINACEAE

Linum usitatissimum

LOGANIACEAE

Buddleia madagascariensis

LYTHRACEAE

Lawsonia inermis

MALVACEAE

Althea officinalis
Gossypium arboreum

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Malva parviflora
Malva sylvestris

MELIACEAE

Melia azadirachta
Melia azedarach

MORACEAE

Ficus bengalensis
Ficus carica
Morus alba
Morus nigra

MYRTACEAE

Eucalyptus camaldulentis
Eucalyptus globulus
Melaleuca leucadendron
Myrtus communis

NYCTAGINACEAE

Mirabilis jalaba

NYMPHAEACEAE

Nymphaea alba

OLEACEAE

Fraxinus excelsior
Jasminum grandiflorum
Jasminum officinale
Olea europea

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium hirsutum

ORCHIDACEAE

Orchis militaris

OROBANCHACEAE

Cistanche tubulosa

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis acetosella

PALMAE

Cocos nucifera
Hyphaene thebaica
Phoenix dactylifera

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone mexicana
Fumaria capreolata
Fumaria officinalis
Glaucium flavum
Hypecoum procumbens
Papaver rhoeas
Papaver somniferum

PINACEAE

Abies alba
Pinus maritima
Pinus sylvestris

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago ciliata
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Plantago ovata
Plantago psyllium

PLATANACEAE

Plantanus orientalis

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum aviculare
Polygonum equisetiforme
Rheum rhaponticum
Rumex acetosa
Rumex crispus
Rumex vesicarius

POLYPODIACEAE

Adiantum capillus veneris
Ceterach officinarum

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea

PRIMULACEAE

Anagallis arvensis

PUNICACEAE

Punica granatum

RANUNCULACEAE

Adonis aestivalis
Delphinium ajacis
Nigella damascena
Nigella sativa
Ranunculus repens

RESEDACEAE

Reseda luteola

RHAMNACEAE

Rhamnus cathartica

ROSACEAE

Amygdalis communis
Crataegus oxyacantha
Cydonia oblonga
Cydonia vulgaris
Eriobotrya japonica
Fragaria vesca
Prunus amygdalis
Prunus communis
Pyrus communis
Pyrus malus
Rosa centifolia
Rosa damascina
Rosa gallica
Rubus fruticosus

RUBIACEAE

Galium aparine
Galium mollugo

RUTACEAE

Citrus aurantium
Citrus limonium
Citrus paradisi
Haplophyllum tuberculatum
Ruta graveolens

SALICACEAE

Populus nigra
Salix alba

SALVADORACEAE

Salvadora persica

SAPINDACEAE

Dodonaea viscosa

SAPOTACEAE

Achras sapota
Sapota achras

SCROFULARIACEAE

Verbascum thapsiforme
Verbascum thapsus

SIMARUBACEAE

Ailunthus glandulosa

SOLANACEAE

Capsicum annuum
Datura metel
Datura stramonium
Hyoscyamus albus
Hyoscyamus muticus
Lycopersicum esculentum
Nicotiana glauca
Nicotiana tabacum
Solanum lycopersicum
Solanum dulcamara
Solanum nigrum
Solanum tuberosum
Withania somnifera

TAMARICACEAE

Tamarix aphylla

TAXACEAE

Taxus baccata

TILIACEAE

Corchorus olitorius
Tilia platyphyllos

ULMACEAE

Celtis australis
Ulmus campestris

UMBELLIFERAE

Ammi majus
Anethum graveolens
Anthriscus cerefolium
Apium graveolens
Carum carvi
Conium maculatum
Coriandrum sativum
Cuminum cyminum
Daucus carota
Eryngium campestre
Foeniculum vulgare
Pastinaca sativa
Petroselinum sativum
Pimpinella anisum
Thapsia garganica

URTICACEAE

Parietaria officinalis
Urtica urens

VERBENACEAE

Duranta repens
Lantana camara
Lippia citriodora
Lippia nodiflora
Verbena officinalis
Vitex agnus-castus

VIOLACEAE

Viola odorata
Viola tricolor

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Balanitis aegyptiaca
Fagonia bruguieri
Peganum harmala
Tribulus terrestris

LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR THERAPEUTIC VALUE

Abortifacients

Abrus precatorius , Chrysanthemum parthenium, Crotalaria juncea, Hibisucs rosa-sinensis, Laurus nobilis, Lepidium sativum, Medicago sativa, Nasturtium officinale, Ocimum basilicum, Ruta graveolens, Taxus baccata, Withania Somnifera .

Anaesthetics

Dodonaea viscosa, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Thymus vulgaris.

Analgesics

Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus, Mentha piperita, Papaver somniferum, Salix alba.

Anaphrodisiacs

Nymphaea alba.

Anhydrotics (Antidiaphoretics)

Salvia officinalis.

Anthelmintics

Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Ailunthus glandulosa, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Artemisia herba-alba, Chenopodium album, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Cocos nucifera, Coix lachryma, Cucurbita maxima, Cucurbita pepo, Cyperus rotundus, Delonix regia, Fumaria officinalis, Ipomoea batatas, Lupinus alba, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azadirachta, Melia azedarach, Opuntia vulgaris, Oxalis acetosella, Peganum harmala, Plantago major, Punica granatum, Pyrus malus.

Antianemics

Calendula officinalis, Cynara scolymus, Medicago sativa, Spinacia oleracea, Urtica urens.

Antibacterials :

Brassica rapa, Eruca sativa, Lavandula officinale, Peganum harmala, Tecoma stans.

Anticancers :

Catharanthus roseus, Coniim maculatum, Crotalaria retusa , Ecballium elaterium , Echium sericeum , Mirabilis jalapa .

Antiemetics :

Calendula officinalis, Carduus benedictus, Cucurbita maxima, Cucurbita pepo, Eriobotrya japonica.

Antifungals :

Allium sativum, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Brassica rapa, Lawsonia inermis, Tecoma stans Thymus vulgaris.

Antipyretics :

Cassia occidentalis, Cymbopogon citratus, Dodonaea viscosa, Dolichos lablab, Duranta repens, Fraxinus excelsior, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Lactuca scariola, Lippia nodiflora, Melia azadirachta, Muscari comosum, Nigella damascena, Ocimum basilicum, Populus nigra, Sansevieria zeylanica, Silybum marianum, Verbena officinalis.

Antirheumatics :

Abies alba, Adhatoda vasica, Alhagi maurorum, Allium sativum, Aloes species, Anagallis arvensis, Apium graveolens, Aristolochia elegans, Asparagus officinalis, Balanites aegyptiaca, Borago officinalis, Bryonia dioica, Buxus sempervirens, Capparis spinosa, Cichorium endivia, Citrus paradisi, Coix lachryma, Colchicum autumnale, Coriandrum sativum, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Dodonaea viscosa, Eriobotrya japonica, Eucalyptus globulus, Ficus bengalensis, Fraxinus excelsior, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Jatropha curcas, Laurus nobilis, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azedarach, Myrtus communis, Ocimum basilicum, Opuntia vulgaris, Origanum vulgare, Phaseolus vulgaris, Pinus maritima, Pinus sylvestris, Plantago ovata, Populus nigra, Ranunculus repens, Reseda luteola , Ricinus communis, Rosmarinus officililis, Salix alba, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis, Solanum dulcamara, Stellaria media, Tamus communis, Taxus baccata, Thapsia garganica, Thymus vulgaris, Tilia platyphyllos, Verbena officinalis, Withania somnifera.

Antiscorbutics :

Agave sisilana, Amaranthus paniculatus, Capparis spinosa, Capsella bersa-pastoris, Citrus aurantium, Eruca sativa, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Iris germanica, Nasturtium officinale, Por-

tulaca oleracea, Punica grantum, Rumex vesicarius, Sonchus oleraceus.

Antiseptics :

Abies alba, Achillea millefolium, Allium sativum, Artemisia absinthium, Cinnamomum camphora, Dianthus caryophyllus, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Eucalyptus globulus, Fagonia bruguieri, Juniperus communis, Lavandula officinale, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Myrtus communis, Populus nigra, Thymus vulgaris.

Antispasmodics :

Acacia farnesiana, Achillea millefolium, Allium sativum, Apium graveolens, Carduus benedictus, Carum carvi, Ceiba pentandra, Citrus aurantium, Coriandrum sativum, Crataegus oxyacantha, Crocus sativus, Cuminum cyminum, Cymbopogen schoenanthus, Datura metel, Dolichos lablab, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Foeniculum vulgare, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Hedera helix, Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus, Lavandula officinale, Majorana hertensis, Marticaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha aquatica, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Nigella damascena, Nigella sativa, Ocimum basilicum, Origanum vulgare, Portulaca oleracea, Robinia pseudacacia, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salix alba, Solanum nigrum, Trifolium pratense, Tilia platyphyllos, Vitex agnus castus.

Aphrodisiacs :

Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Allium cepa, Apium graveolens, Asparagus officinale, Capsicum annuum, Cicer arietinum, Citrullus vulgaris, Cocos nucifera, Coriandrum

sativum, Cressa cretica, Crocus sativus, Cyperus esculentus, Daucus carota, Dolichos lablab, Eruca sativa, Eryngium campestre, Haplophyllum tuberculatum, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Linum usitatissimum, Mentha Piperita, Mentha spicata, Nasturtium officinale, Orchis militaris, Petroselinum sativum, Sorgham vulgare, Tribulus terrestris, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Verbascum thapsiforme, Verbena officinalis, Withania somnifera.

Appetizers :

Artemisia dracunculus, Brassica tournefortii, Crocus sativus, Eruca sativa, Raphanus raphanistrum, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis.

Aromatics :

Calendula officinalis, Foeniculum vulgare, Iris florentina, Iris germanica, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum officinale, Juniperus communis, Lantana camara, Laurus nobilis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Origanum vulgare, Pimpinella anisum, Pulicaria crispa, Rosa centifolia, Rosa damascena, Rosa gallica, Salvia eagyptiaca, Salvia officinalis, Salvia spinosa.

Astringents

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Acacia farnesiana, Achillea millefolium, Alnus glutinosa, Arachis hypogaea, Bixa orellana, Calendula officinalis, Capparis spinosa, Casuarina equisetifolia, Ceiba pentandra, Ceratonia siliqua, Ceterach officinarum, Cocos nucifera, Cordia myxa, Crotalaria juncea, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cynodon dactylon, Cyperus rotundus, Dodonaea viscosa, Eleusine

coracana, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum. Erodium moschatum, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Fagonia bruguieri, Ficus bengalensis, Fragaria vesca, Fumaria officinalis, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Geranium robertianum, Globularia vulgaris, Glycin max, Lamium album, Lippia nodiflora, Lotus corniculatus, Melia azadirachta, Melilotus officinalis, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Myrtus communis, Ocimum basilicum, Olea europaea, Oxalis acetosella, Pistacia lentiscus, Plantago lanceolata, Plantago major, Polygonum aviculare, Punica granatum, Quercus rober, Rosa centifolia, Rosa damascena, Rosa gallica, Rubus fruticosus, Rumex acetosa, Rumex crispus, Rumex vesicarium, Senecio vulgaris, Stellaria media, Tribulus terrestris, Ulmus campestris, Vitis vinifera.

Carminatives :

Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Allium sativum, Anethum graveolens, Apium graveolens, Astragalus hamosus, Bauhinia variegata, Capsicum annuum, Carum carvi, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Cinnamomum camphora, Coriandrum sativum, Cuminum cyminum, Cymbopogon cirtatus, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Eucalyptus globulus, Foeniculum vulgare, Haplophyllum tuberculatum, Juniperus communis, Lavendula officinal, Lupinus alba, Majorana hortensis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha aquatica, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Myrtus communis, Nigella sativa, Ocimum basilicum, Organum vulgare, Petroselinum sativum, Pimpinella anisum, Raphanus sativus, Rosmarinus officinalis, Thymus vulgaris.

Cholagogues :

Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Cichorium intybus, Convolvulus arvensis, Cuscuta epithymum, Cuscuta europaea, Cynara scolymus, Marrubium vulgare, Mentha aquatica, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Rosmarinus officinalis, Solanum nigrum.

Contraceptives :

Abrus precatorius, Asparagus officinalis, Asphodelus microcarpus, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Nasturtium officinale, Punica granatum.

Demulcents :

Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Acacia seyel, Agropyron repens, Althea officinalis, Amaranthus paniculatus, Asparagus officinalis, Astragalus tribuloides, Ceiba pentandra, Ceratonia siliqua, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Citrullus vulgaris, Corchorus olitorius, Cordia myxa, Crotalaria juncea, Cucumis melo, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cyperus rotundus, Ficus carica, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Lactuca scariola, Linum usitatissimum, Lippia nodiflora, Malva parviflora, Malva sylvestris, Oryza sativa, Phoenix dactylifera, Plantago ovata, Populus nigra, Sorgham vulgare.

Diaphoretics :

Achillea millefolium, Adiantum capillus-veneris, Anagallis arvensis, Arundo donax, Beta vulgaris, Buxus sempervirens, Calendula officinalis, Capsella bersa-pastoris, Carthamus tinctorius, Ceterach officinarum, Citrus aurantium, Coix lachryma, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Cyperus rotundus, Dianthus caryophyllus, Dodonaea Viscosa, Eleusine coracana, Erodium moschatum, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Eucalyptus globulus, Fumaria officinalis, Ilex paraguariensis, Lactuca serriola, Malva

parviflora, Matricaria chamomilla, Nicotiana tabacum, Origanum vulgare, Papaver rhoeas, Papaver somniferum, Populus nigra, Reseda luteola, Senecio vulgaris, Solanum nigrum, Tilia platyphyllos, Verbascum Thapsiforme, Verbena officinalis, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Digestives :

Juniperus communis, Laurus nobilis, Lippia citriodora, Papaver rhoeas, Thymus vulgaris, Vitex agnus-Castus.

Diuretics :

Achras sapota, Adonis aestivalis, Agave sisilana, Agropyron repens, Alhagi maurorum, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Anagallis arvensis, Anethum graveolens, Anthriscus cerefolium, Anthyllis vulneraria, Apium graveolens, Argemone mexicana, Artemisia absinthium, Arundo donax, Asparagus officinalis, Betula alba , Calendula officinalis , Capparis spinosa , Carthamus tinctorius , Cassia occidentalis , Ceiba pentandra , Chenopodium album , Chenopodium ambrosioides , Citrullus vulgaris , Cocos nucifera , Coix lachryma , Convulvulus arvensis , Corchorus olitorius , Cordia myxa , Crataegus oxyacantha , Cucumis melo , Cucurbita maxima , Cynara scolymus , Cyperus rotundus , Cystisus scoparius , Duranta repens , Erodium moschatum , Euphorbia peplus , Eryungium campestre , Fagonia bruguieri , Ficus bengalensis , Ficus carica , Foeniculum vulgare , Fragaria vesca , Fraxinus excelsior , Fumaria officinalis , Gallium aparine , Gallium mollugo , Globularia vulgaris , Glycyrrhiza glabra , Helianthus annuus , Herniaria glabra , Ilex paraguariensis , Iris florentina , Juniperus communis , Lactuca scariola , Lactuca serriola , Lippia nodiflora , Lithospermum officinalis , Lupinus alba , Medicago sativa , Melilotus officinalis , Mercuralis annua ,

Nasturtium officinale , Nigella sativa , Ocimum basilicum , Olea europaea , Oxalis acetosella , Parietaria officinalis , Pastinaca sativa , Petroselinum sativum , Pinus maritima , Pinuus sylvestris , Pistacia lentiscus , Plantago lanceolata , Plantago ovata , Polygonum aviculare , Populus nigra , Portulaca oleracea , Raphanus sativus , Reseda luteola , Rhamnus cathartica , Rumex acetosa , Ruscus aculeatus , Salvadora persica , senecio vulgaris , Sisymbrium officinale , Solanum dulcamara, Solanum nigrum , Sonchus oleraceus , Sorgham vulgare , Taraxacum officinale , Tribulus terresteris , Trifolium pratense , Urtica urens , Verbena officinalis , Vitis vinifera , Withania somnifera , Zea mays .

Emetics :

Abrus precatorius, Argemone mexicana, Astragalus hamosus, Atriplex hortensis, Buxus sempervirens, Calotropis procera, Ceiba pentandra, Citrullus colocynthis, Crotalaria juncea, Cucumis melo, Cystisus scoparius, Diospyros kaki, Ficus carica, Hedera helix, Iris florentina, Matricaria chamomilla, Melia azadirachta, Nicotiana tabacum, Polygonum aviculare, Raphanus raphanistrum, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis, Solanum nigrum, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Emmenagogues :

Abrus precatorius, Achillea millefolium, Adiantum capillus veneris, Agave sisilana, Aloes species, Apium graveolens, Aristolochia elegans, Bambusa arundinacea, Calendula officinalis, Calotropis procera, Capsella bursa-pastoris , Carthamus tinctorius, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Crocus sativus, Crotalaria juncea, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Hedera helix, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Juniperus communis, Malva parviflora, Melia azedarach, Nigella damascena, Oxalis acetosella, Pet-

roselinum sativum, Punica granatum, Rosmarinus officinalis, Ruta graveolens, Senecio vulgaris, Silybum marianum, Taxus baccata, Verbena officinalis.

Emollients :

Acacia farnesiana, Agropyron repens, Althea officinalis, Astragalus hamosus, Astragalus tribuloids, Borago officinalis, Brassica napus, Ceiba pentandra, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Linum usitatissimum, Lupinus alba, Malva sylvestris, Melilotus indica, Melilotus officinalis, Olea europaea, Orchis militaris, Papaver rhoeas, Parietaria officinalis, Plantago ovata, Ricinus communis, Solanum nigrum, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Tilia platyphyllos, Verbascum thapsiforme, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Estrogenics :

Beta vulgaris, Glycin max, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Salvia officinalis.

Expectorants :

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Adhatoda vasica, Adiantum capillus-veneris, Alhagi maurorum, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Althea officinalis, Anagallis arvensis, Balanites aegyptiaca, Beta vulgaris, Calotropis procera, Ceterach officinarum, Cordia myxa, Cressa cretica, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Eriobotrya japonica, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Eucalyptus globulus, Foeniculum vulgare, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Helianthus annuus, Lactuca scariola, Lactuca serriola, Lamium album, Lantana camara, Lepidium sativum, Linum usitatissimum, Marrubium vulgare, Ocimum

basilicum, Origanum vulgare, Oxalis acetosella, Papaver rhoeas, Pimpinella anisum, Polygonum aviculare, Sansevieria zeylanica, Silybum marianum, Sisymbrium officinale, Solanum dulcamara, Trifolium pratense, Tilia platyphyllos, Verbascum thapsiforme, Viola odorata , Viola tricolor .

Haemostatics :

Achillea millefolium, Crataegus oxyacantha, Erigeron canadensis, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum, Geranium robertianum, Jatropha curcas, Lamium album, Myrtus communis, Plantago Lanceolata, Polygonum aviculare, Quercus rober, Raphanus raphanistrum, Ruscus aculeatus, Senecio vulgaris, Urtica urens.

Hypertensives :

Capsella bursa- pastoris, Cytisus scoparius, Ephedra alata, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Taxus baccata.

Hypnotics :

Argemone mexicana, Datura stramonium, Lactuca scariola, Papaver somniferum, Withania somnifera.

Hypocholesterolemics :

Glycin max, Helianthus annuus.

Hypoglycemics :

Ajuga iva, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Apium graveolens, Avena sativa, Bryonia dioica, Catharanthus

roseus, Cocos nucifera, Coriandrum sativum, Daucus carota, Erigeron candensis, Ficus bengalensis, Glycin max, Helianthus annuus, Hordeum vulgare, Lupinus alba, Marrubium vulgare, Olea europaea, Pisum sativum, Spinacia oleracea, Taraxacum officinale, Tecoma stans.

Hypotensives :

Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Bambusa arundinacea , Catharanthus roseus, Crataegus oxyacantha , Hibiscus sabdariffa , Lupinus alba , Nigella damascena , Olea europaea , Pyrus communis .

Insecticides :

Chrysanthemum parthenium, Diospyros kaki, Duranta repens, Erigeron canadensis, Laurus nobilis ,Nicotiana glauca, Nicotiana tabacum.

Lactagogues :

Arachis hypogaea, Astragalus hamosus, Carum carvi, Corchorus olitorius, Foeniculum vulgare, Hibiscus rosa- sinensis, Muscari comosum, Nigella damascena, Ocimum basilicum, Pimpinella anisum, Trigonella foenum- graecum, Urtica urens, Verbena officinalis.

Laxatives :

Adonis aestivalis, Agave sisilana, Alhagi maurorum, Bauhinia variegata, Carthamus tinctorius,Chenopodium album, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Cicer arietinum, Cichorium intybus, Citrus aurantium,Convolvulus arvensis,Cynomorium coccineum,

Ervum lens, Ficus carica, Fumaria officinalis, Globularia vulgaris, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Ipomoea batatas, Lepidium sativum, Majorana hortensis, Matricaria chamomilla, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Olea europaea, Plantago ciliata, Plantago ovata, Plantago psyllium, Raphanus sativus, Rheum rhaponticum, Rumex acetosa, Taraxacum officinale, Vitis vinifera.

Mydriatics :

Datura stramonium, Ephedra alata, Lolium temulentum, Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus.

Narcotics :

Ficus carica, Hedera helix, Hypecoum procumbens, Lathyrus aphaca, Lolium temulentum, Nicotiana tabacum, Ocimum basilicum, Papaver rhoeas, Papaver somniferum, Peganum harmala, Verbascum thapsiforme.

Nutrients :

Amygdalis communis, Arachis hypogaea, Avena sativa, Brassica oleracea, Cyperus esculentus, Daucus carota, Ficus carica, Fragaria vesca, Glycin max, Gossypium arboreum, Helianthus annuus, Hyphaene thebaica, Ipomoea batatas, Lactuca sativa, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Olea europaea, Opuntia Ficus- indica, Orchis militaris, Oryza sativa, Phoenix dactylifera, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis, Pyrus malus, Spinacia oleraceca, Trigonella foenum graecum , Vicia faba , Zea mays .

Oxytocics :

Calendula officinalis , Cystisus scoparius , Erodium

glaucophyllum , Erodium moschatum , Retama raetam .

Purgatives :

Abrus precatorius, Aloes species, Balanites eagyptıaca, Beta vulgaris, Bixa orellana, Bryonia dioica, Buxus sempervirens, Calotropis procera, Carthamus tinctorius, Cassia obovata, Cassia occidentalis, Citrullus colocynthis, Corchorus olitorius, Crotalaria juncea, Cucumis melo, Cuscuta epithymum, Cuscuta europaea, Ecballium elaterium, Fraxinus excelsior, Herniaria glabra, Iris Florentina, Jatropha curcas, Lathyrus sativus, Melia azadirachta, Mercuralis annua, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Opuntia vulgaris, Plantago lanceolata, Plantago major, Rhamnus cathartica, Ricinus communis, Rumex crispus, Sansevieria zeylanica, Sonchus oleraceus, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Rubifacients :

Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Capsicum annuum, Carthamus tinctorius, Cinnamomum camphora, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Rosmarinus officinalis, Rumex crispus, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis, Tamus communis.

Sedatives :

Calendula officinalis, Cannabis sativa, ceterach officinarm, Lactuca scariola, Lactuca serriola, Lavandula officinale, Lithospermum officinalis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Nicotiana tabacum, Papaver rhoeas, Papaver somniferum, Rumex vesicarius, Salıx alba, Solanum nigrum, Vitex agnus- castus.

Stimulants :

Anthriscus cerifolium, Avena sativa, Cichorium endivia , Cymbopogon citratus, Cyperus esculentus, Cyperus rotundus, Eruca sativa , Fumaria capreolata , Ilex paraguariensis , Juniperus communis , Raphanus raphanistrum , Silybum marianum , Thymus vulgaris .

Stomachics :

Achillea millefolium, Allium cepa, Aloe species, Anethum graveolens, Brassica oleracea, Caesalpinea sappan, Capsicum annuum, Carduus benedictus, Carum carvi, Cicer arietinum, Cichorium intybus, Cichorium endivia, Coriandrum sativum, Cressa cretica , Cuminum Cyminum , Cymbopogon schoenanthus , Cyperus rotundus , Daucus carota , Dolichos Lablab , Eruca sativa , Erythraea centaurium , Lavandula officinale , Lippia citriodora , Marrubium vulgare , Matricaria chamomilla , Nasturtium officinale , Ocimum basilicum , Origanum vulgare , Petroselinum sativum , Pimpinella anisum , Rheum rhaponticum , Ruscus aculeatus , Sisymbrium officinale , Taraaxacum officinale , Trigonella foenumgraecum .

Styptics :

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Melilotus officinalis, Oxalis acetosella.

Tonics :

Abrus precatorius, Achras sapota, Aloe species, Bauhinia variegata, Caesalpinia sappan, Capparis spinosa, Capsella bursa- pastoris, Carduus benedictus, Carthamus tinctorius, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Coix lachryma , Cressa cretica,

Cyperus esculentus, Cyperus rotundus, Eleusine coracana, Eruca sativa, Erythraea centaurium, Fagonia bruguieri, Ficus bengalensis, Fraxinus excelsior, Fumaria officinalis, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Leontice leontopetalum, Lupinus alba, Maticaria chamomilla, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azadirachta, Origanum vulgare, Populus nigra, Rosmarinus officinalis, Rumex crispus, Rumex vesicarius, Salix alba, Sansevieria zeylanica, Silybum marianum, Sonchus oleraceus, Taraxacum officinale, Tribulus terrestris, Trigonella foenum- graecum, Vitis vinifera.

Vermifuges :

Artemisia herba-alba, Citrullus vulgaris, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Eleusine coracana, Erythraea centaurium, Ficus carica, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Portulaca oleracea, Salvadora persica, Sonchus oleraceus.

Plants used to treat cough, cold and asthma :

Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Adhatoda vasica, Adiantum capillis-veneris, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Althea officinalis, Bambusa arundinacea, Borago officinalis, Calotropis procera, Citrus limonum ,Citrus paradisi, Datura stramonium, Elaeagnus angustifolia, Ephedra alata, Eriobotrya japonica, Euphorbia peplus, Glaucium flavum, Helianthus annuus, Lactuca scariola, Lactuca serriola, Lepidium sativum, Linum usitatissimum, Majorana hortensis, Malva sylvestris, Marrubium vulgare, Melilotus officinalis, Nigella sativa, Pancratium maritimum, Parietaria officinalis, Plantago lancealota , Plantago major , Plantago ovata , Rubus fruticosus , Solanum dulcamara , Trifolium pratense , Thymus vulgaris , Verbascum thapsiforme .

Plants used to treat diabetes :

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Allium cepa, Ceiba pentandra, Cynara scolymus, Eriobotrya japonica, Melilotus officinalis, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Myrtus communis, Phaseolus vulgaris, Polygonum equisetiforme, Tecoma stans, Teucrium Polium Urtica urens.

Plants used to treat diarrhea :

Adhatoda vasica, Caesalpinia sappan, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cistanche tubulosa, Citrus limonum, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Dioscorea bulbifera, Erigeron canadensis, Erythraea centaurium, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Fragaria vesca, Geranium robertianum, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melilotus indica, Myrtus communis, Oryza sativa, Platanus orientalis, Polygonum aviculare, Punica granatum, Pyrus malus, Rubus fruticosus, Salvia aegyptiaca, Solanum nigrum, Sorgham vulgare , Ulmus campestris.

Plants used to treat dysentery :

Abrus precatorius, Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Adhatoda vasica, Ailunthus glandulosa, Albizzia lebbeck , Amaranthus paniculatus, Caesalpinia sappan, Casuarina equisetifolia, Citrus aurantium, Citrus limonum, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cyperus rotundus , Dioscorea bulbifera, Erigeron canadensis, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum, Erodium moschatum, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Helianthus annuus, Myrtus communis, Oryza sativa, Plantago ciliata, Plantago major, Plantago psyllium, Platanus orientalis, Punica granatum, Rubus fruticosus, Solanum nigrum.

Plants used to treat epilepsy :

Coleus klimandschari, Cynodon dactylon, Leontice leontopetalum, Myrtus communis, Ruta graveolens, Taxus baccata.

Plants used to treat gout :

Anagallis arvensis, Apium graveolens, Aristolochia elegans, Asparagus officinalis, Capparis spinosa, Colchicum autumnale, Dodonaea viscosa.

Plants used as hair tonics :

Achillea millefolium, Adiantum capillis-veneris, Allium cepa, Aloe species, Citrullus colocynthis, Cocos nucifera, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura stramonium, Ecballium elaterium , Lactuca scariola, Majorana hortensis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melia azadirachta, Myrtus communis, Nasturtium officinale, Ocimum basilicum, Rosmarinus officinalis, Urtica urens.

Plants causing halucination :

Datura stramonium, Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus, Peganum harmala.

Plants used to treat haemorrhoids :

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Achillea millefolium, Albizzia lebbeck , Alhagi maurorum, Aloe species, Ceasalpinia sappan, Capsella bursa- pastoris, Capsicum annuum, Carduus benedictus, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura metel, Dioscorea bulbifera, Ficus carica, Fraxinus excelsior, Populus nigra, Quercus robur, Ruscus aculeatus, salvia aegyptiaca, Silybum marianum.

Plants used to treat heart diseases :

Adonis aestivalis, Crataegus oxyacantha, Dianthus

caryophyllus, Lupinus alba, Nerium oleander, Nymphaea alba, Sisymbrium officinale, Urginea maritima.

Plants used as insect repellants :

Achillea santolina, Anagallis arvensis, Melaleuca leucadendron, Mirabilis jalapa.

Plants used in ophthalmic diseases :

Anthrisucus cerefolium, Capparis spinosa, Citrus lemonum , Cynodon dactylon, Datura metel, Datura stramonium, Geranium robertianum, Linum usitatissimum, Malva parviflora, Plantago Lanceolata, Plantago major, Platanus orientalis, Salvia aegyptiaca, Solanum nigrum, Trifolium pratence, Vitex agnus-castus, Withania somnifera.

Plants used to treat skin diseases :

Abies alba, Abrus precatorius, Adhatoda vasica, Allium sativum, Aloe species, Ammi majus, Argemone mexicana, Artemisia arborescense, Balanites eagyptiaca, Brassica oleraceca, Calotropis procera, Cicer arietinum, Crotalaria retusa, Cucumis melo, Cynara scolymus, Diospyros kaki, Dodonaea viscosa, Euphorbia peplus, Ficus carica, Fumaria officinalis, Hedera helix, Jatropha curcas, Juniperus oxycedrus, Lantana camara, Leontice leontopetalum, Lolium temulentum, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azadirachta, Myrtus communis, Nasturtium officinale, Ocimum basilicum, Parietaria officinalis, Petroselinum sativum, Ranunculus repens, Rumex acetosa, Rumex crispus, Solanum dulcamana . Sorgham vulgare, Tamarix aphylla, Verbena officinalis, Viola tricolor, Vitis vinifera.

Plants used to treat urinary diseases :

Agropyron repens, Althea officinalis, Anagallis arvensis, Arenaria serpyllifolia, Coix lachryma, Cordia myxa, Cucumis melo, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cynodon dactylon, Daucus carota, Erigeron canadensis, Eriobotrya Japonica, Eryngium campestre, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Lithospermum officinalis, Malva parviflora, Mentha aquatica, Ononis spinosa, Parietaria officinalis, Phagnalon rupestre, Phoenix dactylifera, Punica granatum, Rosa centifolia, Rubus fruticosus, Ruscus aculeatus, Taxus baccata, Tribulus terrestris, Viola odorata viola tricolor, zea mays.

Plants used to treat uterine disorders :

Apium graveolens, Artemisia absinthium, Coix lachryma, Crocus sativus, Cymbopogen schoenanthus, Daucus carota, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum, Foeniculum vulgare, Lamium album, Mirabilis Jalapa, Nasturtium officinale, Origanum vulgare, Peganum harmala, Petroselinum sativum, Ruta graveolens, Withania somnifera.

Plants used to treat varicose veins :

Brassica oleracea, Capsicum annuum.

Plants promote healing of wounds and ulcers :

Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Achillea millefolium, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Althea officinalis, Anagallis arvensis, Anthyllis vulneraria, Artemisia arborescens, Artemisia campestris, Asphodelus microcarpus, Balanites aegyptiaca, Betula alba, Calendula officinalis, Carduus benedictus, Cistanche tubulosa, Coleus klimandschari, Convolvulus arvensis, Cordia myxa, Crambe maritima, Cucurbita pepo, Dodonaea viscosa, Epilobium hirsutum, Erodium moschatum, Erythraea centaurium, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Geranium robertianum, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum officinale, Lotus corniculatus, Malva sylvestris, Myrtus communis, Opuntia vulgaris, Polygonum aviculare, Solanum nigrum, Urtica urens, Ulmus campestris, Withania somnifera.

A GLOSSARY OF THERAPEUTIC TERMS

ABORTIFACIENT مجهض
Agent which produces abortion Ex . Abrus precatorius , Taxus baccata etc .

ABSORBENT ماص
Agent capable of absorbing or sucking fluids or gases .

ADSORBENT مادة للادمصاص
Substance endowed with the property of attaching other materials to its surface without any chemical action . It is employed in diarrheal conditions , as protective dusting powders , cataplams , or antidote for poisening , etc . Ex : Kaolin , Activated Charcoal , Animal Charcoal , etc .

AMEBICIDE مادة قاتلة للأميبا
Agent causes destruction of amebas Ex : Ipecac .

ANAESTHETIC مخدر
Local Anaesthetic acts locally and depresses sensory nerve endings so that pain is not felt . Ex : Cacaine , Benzocaine , Ethyl Chloride . General Anaesthetic is an agent which acts cen-

trally to abolish pain , produces unconsciousness and more or less completely relaxes the muscles . Ex : Ether , Chloroform , Ethylene , Nitrous Oxide , Dodonaea viscosa , Thymus vulgaris etc .

ANALGESIC (Anodyne) مسكن للألم — An agent which allays pain by depressing the sensory nerve centers . Ex : Morphine , Acetylsalicylic Acid , Hyoscyamus albus etc .

ANAPHRODISIAC مهدي للناحية الجنسية — An agent which is alleged to depress sexual desire . Ex : Potassium bromide , Nitrates , Nymphaea alba etc .

ANDROGENIC هرمون ذكري — A male sex hormone . Ex : Testosterone .

ANHYDROTI (Antidiaphoretic) مادة تقلل من العرق — An agent which checks perspiration . Ex : Atropine , Belladonna , Salvia officinalis etc .

ANODYNE مزيل للألم — A drug which acts on the sensory nervous system , either centrally or peripherally , to produce relief from pain . Ex : Belladonna , Stramonium , Hyoscyamus , Phenol , Menthol , etc .

ANTACID مضاد للحموضة — An agent which neutralizes excessive acidity in the alimentary canal . Ex : Sodium Bicarbonate , Milk of Magnesia and Magnesium Trisilicate . It is used to counteract hyperacidity .

ANTHELMINTIC طارد للديدان — Agent used to expel (vermifuge) or kill (vermicide) intestinal worms . Ex : Santonica , Santonin , Chenopodium Oil , Thymol , Carbon Tetrachloride , etc .

ANTIANEMIC مضاد للأنيميا — Agent used to treat or prevent anemia . Ex : Calendula officinalis , Cynara scolymus , Spinacia Oleracea etc .

ANTIASTHMATIC مضاد للفدى — Agent which relaxes the bronchial muscle with a subsequent dilatation of the bronchioles . Ex : Ephedrine , Adrenalin , Nitrites , Stramonium , Lobelia , etc .

ANTIBACTERIAL مضاد للبكتيريا — Agent used to kill bacteria Ex : Brassica rapa , Peganum harmala etc .

ANTIBIOTIC مضاد حيوي — Agent produced by or derived from living cells or molds , bacteria or other plants which destroys or inhibits the growth of microbes . Ex : Penicillin , Streptomycin , etc .

ANTICANCER مضاد للسرطان — An agent used to treat cancer disease . Ex : Catharanthus roseus .

ANTICATARRH مضاد لالتهاب الغشاء المخاطي — Agent which cures the inflammation of the mucus membranes.

ANTICHOLINERGIC مادة توقف إفراز الأسيتيل كولين — Agent which prevents liberation of acetylcholine .

ANTICOAGULANT مانع لتجلط الدم — An agent which prevents coagulation of blood . Ex : Melilotus indica .

ANTIDIARRHEAL
مانع للاسهال
An agent which checks diarrhea : Ex : Tannic acid .

ANTIDOTE
مضاد للسم
Agent administered to prevent or counteract the action of poison .

ANTIEMETIC
(antinauseant)
مضاد للقيء
Agent which prevents or lessens the tendency to vomit . Ex : Cerium Oxalate , Cacaine , Bismuth Subnitrate etc .

ANTIFUNGAL
مضاد لنمو الفطر
An agent which prevents the growth of fungus . Ex : Lawsonia inermis , Thymus vulgaris etc .

ANTIHAEMORR-AHAGIC
مادة توقف النزيف
An agent which stops haemorrhage . Ex : Vitamin K .

ANTI « INFLA MMATORY
مخفف للألم
An agent which reduces inflammation

ANTILITHIC
مضاد لتكوين الحصوة
An agent which has been employed to prevent the formation of urinary and biliary calculi . Ex : Alkaline Waters , Lithium Salts , etc .

ANTILUETIC
(antisyphilitic)
مادة لعلاج الزهري
An agent used in the prevention , treatment and cure of syphilis . Ex : Penicillin , compounds of Arsenic , Bismuth , and Mercury .

ANTIMALARIAL
مادة لعلاج الملاريا
An agent which prevents or cures malaria. Ex:Cinchona and its alkaloids etc

ANTINEURALGIC
مضاد للتراخي العصبي
An agent alleviating meuralgia .

ANTIPHLOGISTIC
مخفف لالام الأنسجة المفرزة للمصل
An agent which reduces inflammation of the serous membranes . Ex : Cataplasm of Kaolin , etc .

ANTIPRURITIC
مزيل لألم حكة الجلد
An agent which prevents or relieves itching .

ANTIPYRETIC
(febrifuge)
مخفض للحرارة
An agent mployed to reduce the temperature of the body . Ex : Antipyrine , Aspirin , Cymbopogon citratus , Populus nigra etc .

ANTIRHEUMATIC
مضاد للروماتزم
An agent useful in treating rheumatism . Ex : Allium sativum , Colchicum autumnale etc .

ANTISCORBUTIC
مادة لعلاج الأسقربوط
Agent prevents or cures scurvy . Ex : Citrus aurantium , Hibiscus sabdariffa etc .

ANTISEPTIC
مطهر
An agent which either inhibits , checks , the growth of or kills micro organisms on living tissues . Ex : Alcohol , Mercuric Chloride , Potassium Permanganate , Thymus vulgaris, Allium Sativum etc .

ANTISIALAGOGUE
مقلل لافراز اللعاب
An agent which diminishs the flow of saliva . Ex : Tannic Acid , Atropine , Hyoscyamus albus etc .

ANTISPASMODIC
مضاد للمغص
An agent which is used to quiet the spasms of voluntary and involuntary

muscles . Ex : Chloroform , Carum carvi , Cuminum cyminum , Hyoscyamus muticus etc .

ANTITETANIC
مضاد للتيتانوس
An agent which tends to relax tetanic muscular contractions .

ANTIZYMOTIC (antifermentative)
مضاد للتخمر
An agent which arrests fermentation . Ex : Sodium Benzoate (0 ·1 per cent), Thymol , etc .

APARIENT
مسهل مخفف
A mild pergative or laxative .

APHRODISIAC
منشط للناحية الجنسية
An agent which alleged to stimulate sexual desire . Ex : Phosphorous , Nux vomica , Apium graveolens , Cyperus esculentus etc .

APPETIZER
فاتح للشهية
An aperitif taken before meal to stimulate appetite Ex : Brassica tournefortii , Eruca sativa etc .

AROMATIC
عطري
An agent having agreable spicy odour and slight stimulating properties . Ex : Jasminium , Rosa damacena etc .

ASTRINGENT
قابض
An agent which shrinks , wrinkles and hardens tissue , diminishes secretion and exudates and coagulates blood. It has a characteristic « astringent taste » , i . e. it produces a feeling of constriction or « puckering », drying and roughness in the mounth. Ex :

Tannic Acid , Alum , Iron salts , Punica granatum etc .

BACTERIOSTATIC
موقف لنمو البكتيريا
An agent which tends to retard the growth of microorganisms , but does not kill them . Ex : Boric Acid , Allium cepa etc .

CARDIAC DEPRESSANT
مهبط للقلب
An agent which slows down the action and force of the heart , and lowers blood pressure . Ex : Aconite , Veratrum viride .

CARDIAC STIMULANT(cardio tonic)
منشط للقلب
An agent which is used to restore cardiac efficiency and brings about an improvement of the circulation . Ex : Digitalis , Aromatic Ammonia Spirit , Adonis , Urginea maritima etc .

CARMINATIVE
طارد للغازات
An agent which is used to expel gas and relieves colic . Ex : Many volatile oils , Cardamon , Anise , Fennel , Coriander , Peppermint , etc .

CATHARTIC
مسهل قوي
An agent which causes an evacuation of the bowl . It may cause increased peristalsis by means of irritation or may act by increasing the bulk of the intertinal tract , or by virtue of their osmotic action . Ex : Castor Oil , Cascara sagrada , Rhubarb , Cassia occidentalis etc .

A. CHOLAGOGUE CATHARTIC :
منشط لادرار الصفراء ومسهل

An agent which stimulates the flow of bile , causing purgation with green coloured and liquid stools . Ex : Ox Bile Extract , Marrubium vulgare etc .

B. DRASTIC (HYDRAGOGUE) CATHARTIC : مسهل قوي جدا

An agent which causes intense intestinal irritation , producing watery stools in profuse amounts . Ex : Colocynth , Ecballium elaterium etc .

C. LAXATIVE OR APERIENT : ملين

An agent which causes a more or less normal evacuation of the bowel without irritation or griping effects . Ex : Tarmarind , Phenolphthalein , Glycyrrhiza glabra etc .

D. PURGATIVE : ملين قوي

An cathartic which actively increases peristalsis , producing watery stools , or soft semifluid stools . Ex : Aloe , Rhubarb , Castor Oil , etc .

E. SALINE CATHARTIC : مسهل ملحي

Certain inorganic or organic salt which produces evacuation of the bowels by virtue of its osmotic action increasing

the bulk and fluidity of contents of the intestinal tract . Ex : The salts of citric , sulphuric , phosphoric or tartaric acids etc .

CAUSTIC (corrosive) مادة كاوية — An agent which destroys tissue . Ex : Glacial Acetic Acid , Potassium hydroxide , Silver Nitrate , etc .

CNS DEPRESSANT مهبط للجهاز العصبي المركزي — An agent which depresses the activity of CNS .

CNS STIMULANT منشط للجهاز العصبي المركزي — An agent which stimulates the activity of CNS .

CHOLAGOGUE مدر للصفراء — An agent that stimulates the emptying of the gallbladder and the flow of bile into the duodenum . Ex : Olive Oil , Cynara scolymus etc .

CHOLERETIC منشط لافراز الصفراء — An agent which increases the production of bile in the liver . Ex : Sodium Glycocholate, Sodium Taurocholate , etc .

CIRCULATORY STIMULANT منشط للجهاز الدوري — An agent employed in the treatment of failing circulation , as Digitalis , Ephedrine , Epinephrine , Urginea maritima etc .

CONDIMENT توابل — A substance used for seasoning food . Ex : Cummin , Rosemary etc .

CONSPERGATIVE مادة تمنع التهاب الجلد — Dusting powder or agent applied externally to prevent and allay irritation

of the skin . Ex : Zinc Stearate , Talcum .

CONTRACEPTIVE
مانع للحمل
An agent which prevents conception . Ex : Abrus precatorious etc .

CONVULSANT
مادة تحدث تشنج
An agent which causes violent involuntary muscular contraction .

CORRECTIVE
مطيب
Medicine used to correct or render more pleasant the action of other remedies , especially purgatives . Ex : Hyoscyamus tincture with a drastic purgative .

COUNTERIRRI TANT
ملهب مضاد
An agent which causes irritation of the part to which they are applied and draw blood away from a deep-seated area . Ex : Mustard , Capsicum , Plasters , etc .

DECONGESTIVE
مزيل للاحتقان
An agent which relieves congestion .

DEMULCENT
ملطف للغشاء المخاطي
An agent used to soothe and protect mucous membranes . Ex : Acacia Mucilage , Althea , Milk , Glycyrrhiza glabra etc .

DENTIFRICE
معجون أسنان
Powder , paste or liquid intended for application to teeth or gums by means of a tooth brush . Ex : Prepared Chalk Orris , Salvadora persica etc .

DEODORANT
مزيل للرائحة
An agent used to absorb or destroy bad odours . Ex : Chlorinated Lime , Potassium Permanganate , etc .

DEPILATORY
مزيل للشعر
Substance employed to remove hair . Ex : Barium Sulfide .

DETERGENT
منظف
A drug used to clean wounds and ulcers .

DIAPHORETIC (hydortic or sudorific)
معرّق
An agent used to increase the perspiration . Ex : Dover's Powder , Pilocarpine , Tilia platyphyllos etc .

DIGESTIVE (digestive ferments)
هاضم
An agent used to aid in the digestion of foods . Ex : Pepsin , Pancreatin , Papain , Thymus vulgaris etc .

DISINFECTANT
مطهر
An agent which destroys microorganisms on non - living materials . Ex : Strong solution of Phenol , Mercuric Chloride , Merthiolate , Iodine , etc .

DIURETIC
مدر للبول
An agent used to increase the flow the urine . Ex : Acetates , Citrates , Theobromine with Sodium Salicylate , Theophylline , Buchu , Glycyrrhiza glabra etc .

ECBOLIC (oxytocic)
مادة تساعد على الولادة
An agent used to stimulate the gravid uterus to the expulsion of the fetus , or to cause uterin contraction . Ex : Ergot , Ergonovine Maleate , Retama raetam etc .

EMETIC
مقيء

An agent which causes vomiting. There are two types, namely, the centric emetic which acts directly upon the vomiting center in the medulla, as Ipecac and Apomorphine HCL, and the peripheral emetic which acts by irritating sensory nerve endings in the stomach and reflexly stimulates the vomiting center in the medulla, as Mustard, Zinc Sulfate, etc.

EMMENAGOGUE
مدر للطمث

An agent which reestablishes or increases the menstrual flow. Ex: Iron preparation, Ergot, etc. Dysmenorrhea is painful menstruation and Amenorrhea is suppressed menstruation.

EMOLLIENT
مرطب

An agent used externally to soften the skin and protect it. Cold Cream, Lanolin, Althea officinalis.

ESTROGENIC
هرمون أنثى

A female sex hormone. Ex: Oestradiol, Progesterone etc.

EXPECTORANT
طارد للبلغم

An agent which causes expulsion of the mucous from the respiratory tract. There are two types, the nauseating expectorants which relax the bronchial blood vessels and increase the bronchial secretion as Ipecac, Tartar Emetic, etc., used in « dry » or « tight cough », and the stimulating expectorants which stimulate the dilated bronchial mocous membranes and tend to restore tone to blood vessels. Ex: Pine Tar, Turpentine, Terpine Hydrate, Tolu Balsam.

FUMIGANT
مادة مطهرة بالتبخير

An agent used for disinfection usually by exposure to vapours or fumes.

FUNGICIDE
قاتل للفطريات

An agent that destroys fungi. Ex: Lawsonia inermis.

HAEMATINIC
مادة تساعد على تكوين كرات الدم الحمراء

An agent which improves the quality of the blood. This is done by increasing the number of red blood corpuscles and or the percentage of haemoglobin. Ex: Iron Salts, Manganese, Arsenic, etc.

HAEMOSTATIC
مادة توقف النزيف

An agent used to stop internal haemorrhage. Ex: Ergot, Adrenalin, Achillea millefolium etc.

HYDRAGOGUE
مدر للماء

An agent causing the discharge of watery fluid.

HYPNOTIC
منوم

An agent used to produce, induce or maintain sleep without delirium. Examples of hypnotics which do not abolish pain are potassium Bromide, Chloral, etc., while hypnotics which do abolish pain include morphine, opium, etc. Delirifacients are drugs which produce sleep with delirium, as cacaine and cannabis.

HYPOGLYCEMIC
مخفض للسكر في الدم

An agent having the property of reducing the glucose level in the blood . Ex : Ajuga iva , Allium cepa etc .

HYPOTENSIVE
مخفض لضغط الدم

Substance capable of lowering blood pressure . Ex : Allium sativum , Hibiscus sabdariffa etc .

INSECTICIDE
قاتل للحشرات

A substance that is destructive to insects . Ex : Nicotiana glàuca , Pyrethun Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium etc .

INTOXICANT
مسكر

Substance that produces mantal confusion followed by muscular incoordination . Ex : Alcohol in sufficiént amounts .

LACTAGOGUE
مدر للبن

An agent which increases the lacteal secretion . Ex : Pilocarpine , Posterior Pituitary , Trigonella Foenum graecum .

IRRITANT
مادة تحدث التهاب

An agent which causes inflammation of the tissues .

LAXATIVE
ملين

An agent which causes mild movement of the bowels . Ex : Cichorium intybus etc .

MOTOR DEPRESSANT
مادة مهبطة للنخاع الشوكي والعضلات

An agent which depresses the functions of the spinal cord , motor nerves , and muscles . Ex : Conium , etc .

MOTOR EXCITANT
مادة مهبطة للنخاع الشوكي والعضلات

An agent which increases the functional activity of the spinal cord and increases muscular activity . Ex : Strychnine , Nux Vomica , etc .

MYDRIATIC
موسع لحدقة العين

An agent which produces a dilatation of the pupil of the eye . Ex : Belladonna , Atropine , Homatropine , Cocaine , etc .

MYOTIC
مضيق لحدقة العين

An agent which constricts the pupil of the eye . Ex : Pilocarpine , Eserine (Physostigmine) etc .

MARCOTIC
مخدر

Drug which relieves distress and induce sleep . In sufficiently large doses they produce a reversible stage of profound unconsciousness . Ex : Opium , Coca , Heroin and Dilaudid HCL .

NUTRIENT
مغذي

A nourishing food . Ex : Oryza sativa , Pyrus malus , Daucus carota etc .

OXYTOCIC
مادة تساعد على الولادة

See ecbolic .

PARASITICIDE
مادة قاتلة للطفيليات

An agent which destroys animal or vegetable parasites . Ex : Sabadilla , Benzyl Benzoate , Rotenone , etc .

PARASYMPATHO LYTIC
مادة مضادة للعصب السمبساوي

An agent which antagonizes the effect of the parasympathetic nervous system .

PROTECTIVE
مادة تستعمل لوقاية الأنسجة

An agent used locally to protect and soothes the skin and mucous membranes . It includes the demulcents , emollients , dusting powders and mechanical application .

PURGATIVE
مسهل قوي

See cathartic .

REFRIGERANT
ملطف للحرارة

An agent which allays thirst and give a sensation of coolness to the system . Ex : Dilute Mineral Acids , Fruit Juices , etc .

RESPIRATORY SEDATIVE
مسكن للجهاز التنفسي

Drug used to ally troublesome or painful cough . Ex : Codeine , Morphine , etc .

RESPIRATORY STIMULANT
منشط للجهاز التنفسي

Drug which stimulates the respiratory center , directly or reflexly . Ex : aromatic Ammonia Spirit , Ether Spirit , etc .

REVULSANT
مادة تساعد على توارد الدم

An agent that by irritation draws the blood from a distant part of the body .

RUBEFACIENT
ملهب خفيف للبشرة

An agent which when applied to the skin produces mild irritation accompanied by reddening of the skin . Ex : Turpentine Oil , Iodine , Methyl Salicylate , Capsicum Tincture , etc .

SCLEROSING AGENT
مرسب للكولسترول في الأوعية الدموية

An agent which causes thinckening of the coats of the arteries .

SECRETORY DEPRESSANT
مقلل من إفرازات الغدد

An agent causing reduction of the body secretions . Ex : Datura stramonium , Hyoscyamus albus .

SEDATIVE
مسكن

An agent which allays excitment and soothes the system . Ex : Cerebral sedatives , as morphine and opium . Nerve sedatives , as potassium bromide and barbiturates . Cardiac sedatives , as Aconite and Veratrum viride . Gastric Sedatives , ad Bismuth salts and Cocaine . Respiratory sedatives , as Codeine , Morphine , etc . Arterial sedatives , as sodioum nitrite , amylnitrite , etc . Bronchial sedatives, as nitrites atropine , etc . Uterine sedatives , as Viburnum Opulus , Viburnum Prunifolium , etc .

SIALAGOGUE
مدر للعاب

An agent which causes an increase in the flow of saliva . Ex : Pilocarpine , etc .

STERNUTATORY
معطس

An agent which promotes sneezing . Ex : Powd . Quillaja , Sanguinaria , etc .

STIMULANT (cerebral)
منبه

An agent which stimulates the activity of the cerebrum especially the higher centers of reason and thought , selfcontrol , will , etc . Ex : Caffeine , Cannabis , etc .

STIMULANT (general)
منبه عام
Drug which increases functional activity .

STOMACHIC
منشط معدي وفاتح للشهية
An agent used to stimulate the appetite and gastric secretion . Ex : Simple Bitters as Gentian , Cinchona , etc . Aromatics , as Cinnamon , etc ; Aromatic Bitters as Serpentaria , Matricaria , etc . Simple bitters depend for their action upon the presence of a bitter principle , only ; aromatics upon a contained volatile oil or other aromatic principle ; aromatic bitters upon volatile oil and bitter principle .

STYPTIC
مانع للنزيف
An agent used externally to stop the flow of blood. Ex: Acacia rarbica etc .

TAENIACIDE
قاتل للديدان الشريطية
An agent that kills tapeworms .

TAENIFUGE
طارد للديدان الشريطية
An agent used to expel tapeworms . Ex : Aspidium Oleoresin , Pomegranate Bark Decoction , Pelletierine Tannate , etc .

TONIC
مقوي
An agent used to stimulate the restoration of tone to muscle tissue . Ex : Nux Vomica .

VASOCONSTRICTOR
مضيق للأوعية الدموية
An agent which causes a constriction of the blood vessels . Ex : Epinephrine , Ephedrine , etc .

VASODILATOR
موسع للأوعية الدموية
An agent which causes a dilation of the blood vessels , and used to relieve high blood pressure . Ex : Nitrites , Nitroglycerin Spirit , etc .

VERMICIDE
قاتل للديدان
An agent that destroys intestinal worms .

VERMIFUGE
طارد للديدان
An agent that kills or expels intestinal worms .

VESICANT (vespispastics)
مادة تحدث فقاعات جلدية
An agent which when applied to the skin causes blistering and the formation of vesicles . Ex : Cantharides , Iodine tincture etc .

VULNERARY
مساعد على التئام الجروح
An agent useful in healing wounds .

Part II

(1) ABIES ALBA. LINN.
PINACEAE

English Name : Common spruce

Local Name : تنوب مشطي

Description : Abies alba is an evergreen tree reaches about 40 meters high, leaves about 2 cm long, cones about 7 - 12 cm long. Like other ferns it requires a cool moist climate .It was introduced to Libya and cultivated in sidi El-Misri for its agreable odour.

Part Used : Leaves, seeds, resin and oil obtained from them

Principle constituents : Resins and volatile oil

Uses : Leaves are used as antiseptic, antirheumatic. In the form of a decoctian it is used against arthritis and skin diseases. Resin as poultice is used in the treatment of lumbago and rheumatism.

Seeds are used externally to activate the blood circulation. The plant was reputed for its use as antiseptic for the urinary system but now it is not used for this purpose.

References : 1, 3, 50, 53.



(2) ABRUS PRECATORIUS LINN.
LEGUMINOSEA

English Name : Wild liquorice, Bead tree, Rosery pea, Weather plant, Jequirtity

Local Name : عين العفريت ، عين الديك
بطره هندي ، ششم

Description : A small twining vine up to 3 meters, Leaves are alternate 5 - 7 cm long compound, leaflets about 1 . 5 cm long. Flowers are pealike, white to rose. Fruits are bright scarlet peas (with a black spot) in pods.

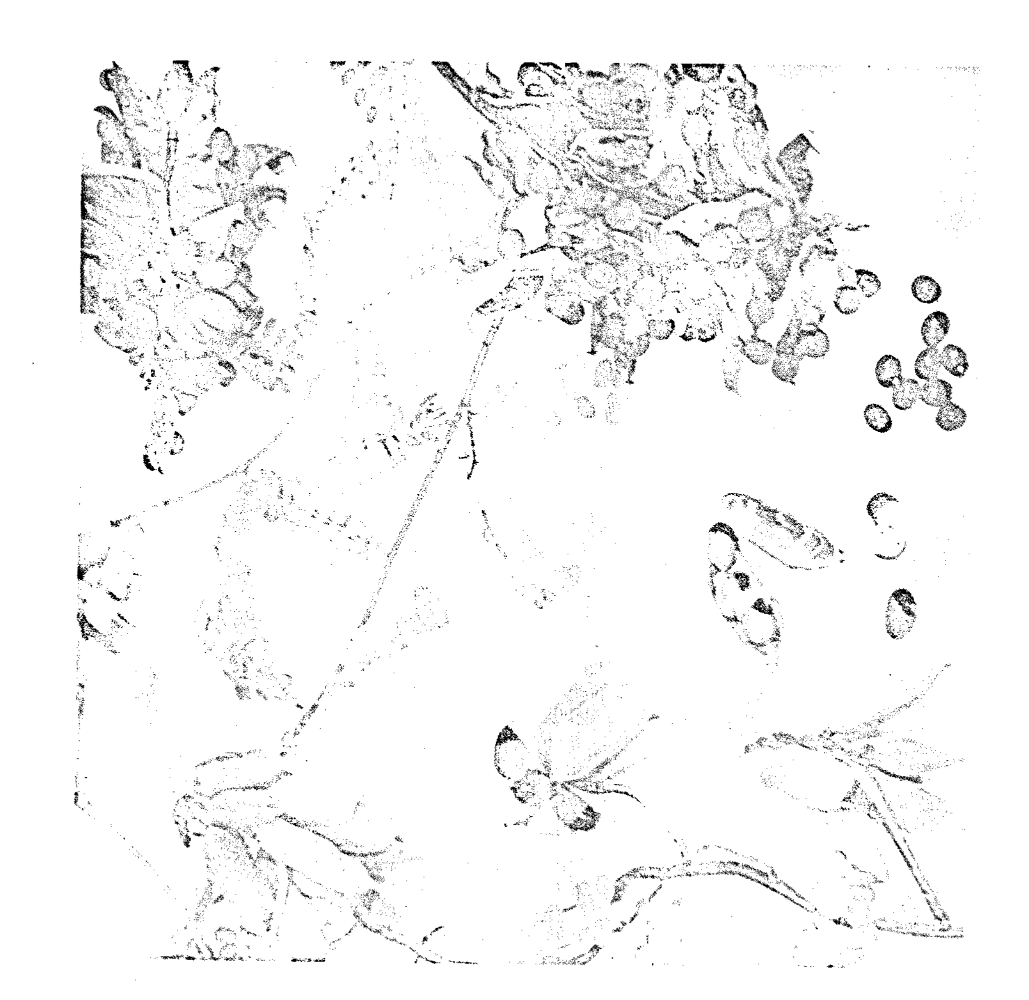
It is cultivated as hedge or house plant.

Part Used : Roots, leaves and seeds.

Principle constituents : The plant contains sterols, pentacyclic triterpenes, carbohydrates, toxic albumins, abrine and abraline , abric acid $C_{21}H_{24}ON_3$, anthocyanins , flavonoids and amino acids . It contains the alkaloid picatorine , choline , trigonelline and haemagglutinating principles .

Uses : Leaves are known to remove biliousness and cure leucodermia, itching and skin diseases. Seeds are used as purgative, emetic, tonic and their poultice when applied as suppository are abortifacient. Their extract is employed externally for the treatment of ulcers and skin infections and internally in dysentery. Roots are emetic and laxative. Powdered seeds are eaten for their antifertility properties and it is possible that they may show abortifacient or emmenagogue effects. It is considered a promising plant giving new oral natural contraceptive compounds.

References : 1, 3, 10, 13, 21, 26.



(3) ACACIA ARABICA WILLD.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Babul gum, Gum arabic.

Local Name : سنط عربي ، صمغ

Description : Introduced plant, occurs in Augila, Jalo and Kufra. The plant is a shrub or small tree with grey branchlets. Leaves are bipinnate with spiny stipules. The pinnae are 3 - 8 pairs and 12- 37 mm. long, while the leaflets are 10 - 12 pairs and 3 - 6 mm. long. The flower occurs in groups of 2 - 5 and its calyx is about half the length of the corolla. The fruits are distincly stalked pods

Part Used : Bark, leaves, seeds, pods and gum

Principle constituents : Gum contains arabic acid combined with calcium and magnesium salts. On hydrolysis it gives arabinose and galactose but no xylose. The gum is similar to the true gum arabic obtained from Acacia senegal but of inferior quality. Pods and barks contain large quantity of tannins.

Uses : Gum is used as suspending and emulsifying agents. It is astringent, demulcent, aphrodisiac and expectorant. Gum extract is styptic and astringent and the mucilage is used in diarrhea, dysentery and diabetes mellitus. Mixed with egg white it is applied to burns. Gum is also used in food industry. Tender leaves are used in sore throat, haemorrhagic ulcers and wounds. Bark decoction is largely used in haemorrhoids.

References : 1, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 12, 24, 25, 26, 33, 40, 43.



(4) ACACIA FARNESIANA WILLD.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Sweet acacia, Sponge tar.

Local Name : بان ، طلحه ، فتنه ، عنبر

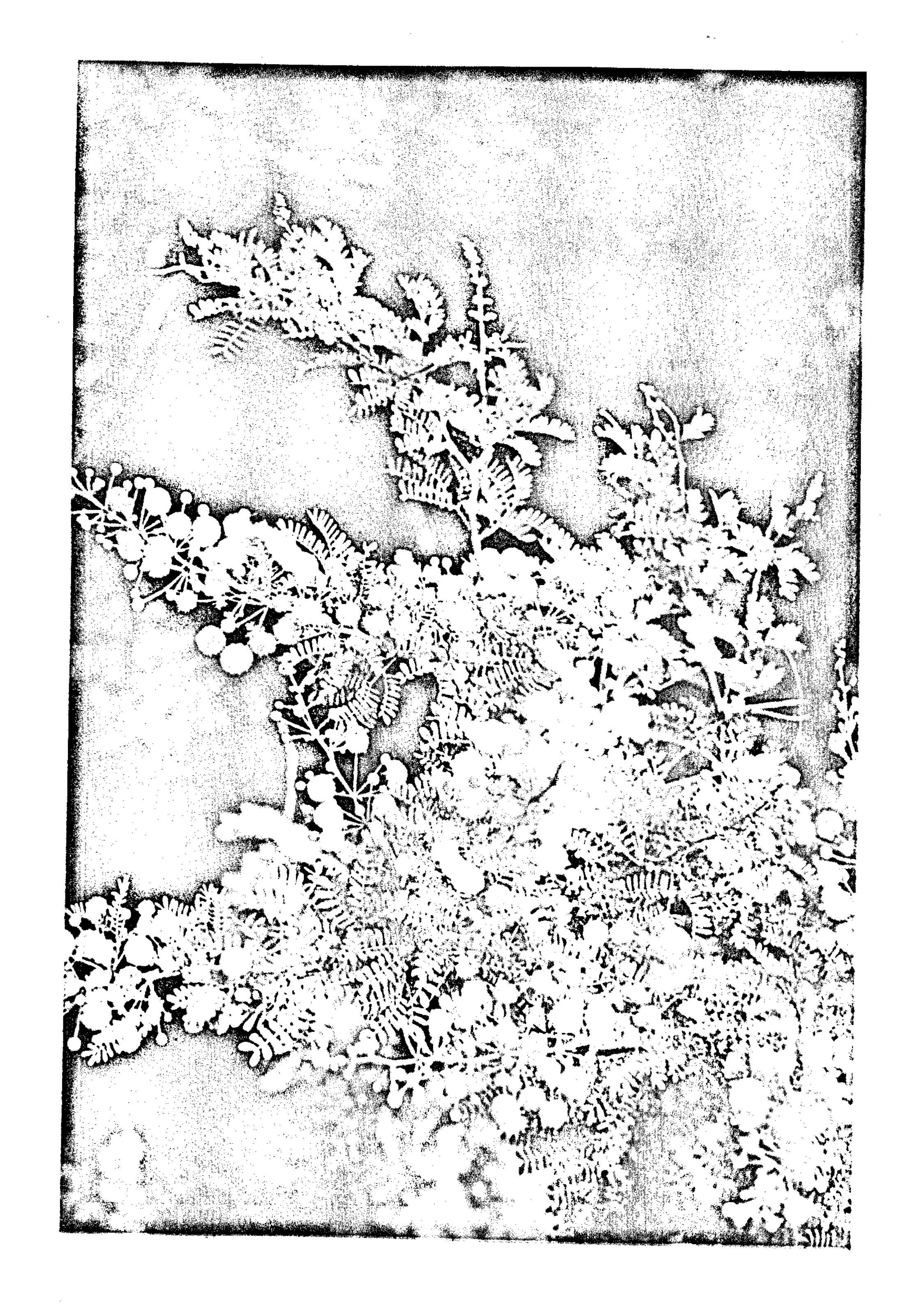
Description : A very early introduced shrub or small tree. Occurs in Berka and Ain Zara. It is a much branched and may reach from 1. 8 - 3 meters in height. The pinnae has 5 to 8 pairs which are narrow and linear. The stipules are straight and selender, and sometimes reduced into minute spines. Inflourescence is a peduncle. The deep yellow flower heads are large and globular in shape and possess a very fragrant odour. Fruit is almost indehiscent pod which is turgid and pulpy.

Part Used : Bark, fruits, pods, flowers, leaves and gum

Principle constituents : The plant contains gum of the arabic type which upon hydrolysis gives galactose. It contains alkaloids and tannins. Flowers contain volatile oil.

Uses : The green fruits are astringent employed in dysentery and skin inflammation. Flower infusion is used in dyspepsia . Powdered leaves are used as dressing for wounds , tanning hides , making ink and mucilage . Flowers are antispasmodic , aphrodisiac , emulsifying agent and demulcent . Gum is emollient .

References : 1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 25, 26, 33.



(5) ACACIA SEYAL DEL.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Talk gum , Talka gum , Shittah tree , Thirsty thorn .

Local Name : سيال ، طلح ، طلحه

Description : A moderate size tree with a red bark cultivated in Ghat . The fruits are brown dehiscent pods which are flat and curved , they are from 76 - 152 mm . long and upto 6 mm . broad . The pod is slightly constricted between the sixth and tenth seeds .

Part Used : Gum obtained from stem and branches

Principle constituents : The plant contains gum of the arabic type which contains mainly arabin, calcium, magnesium and potasium salts of arabic acid, oxidase enzyme and tannin.

Uses : The gum is used as gum arabic but it is of inferior quality.

Bark is used for tanning.

References : 1, 2, 3, 7 , 10, 13, 14, 25, 26.



(6) ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Yellow yarrow , Milfoil , Nosebleed, Common yarrow .

Local Name : أم الف ورقه ، حزمبل

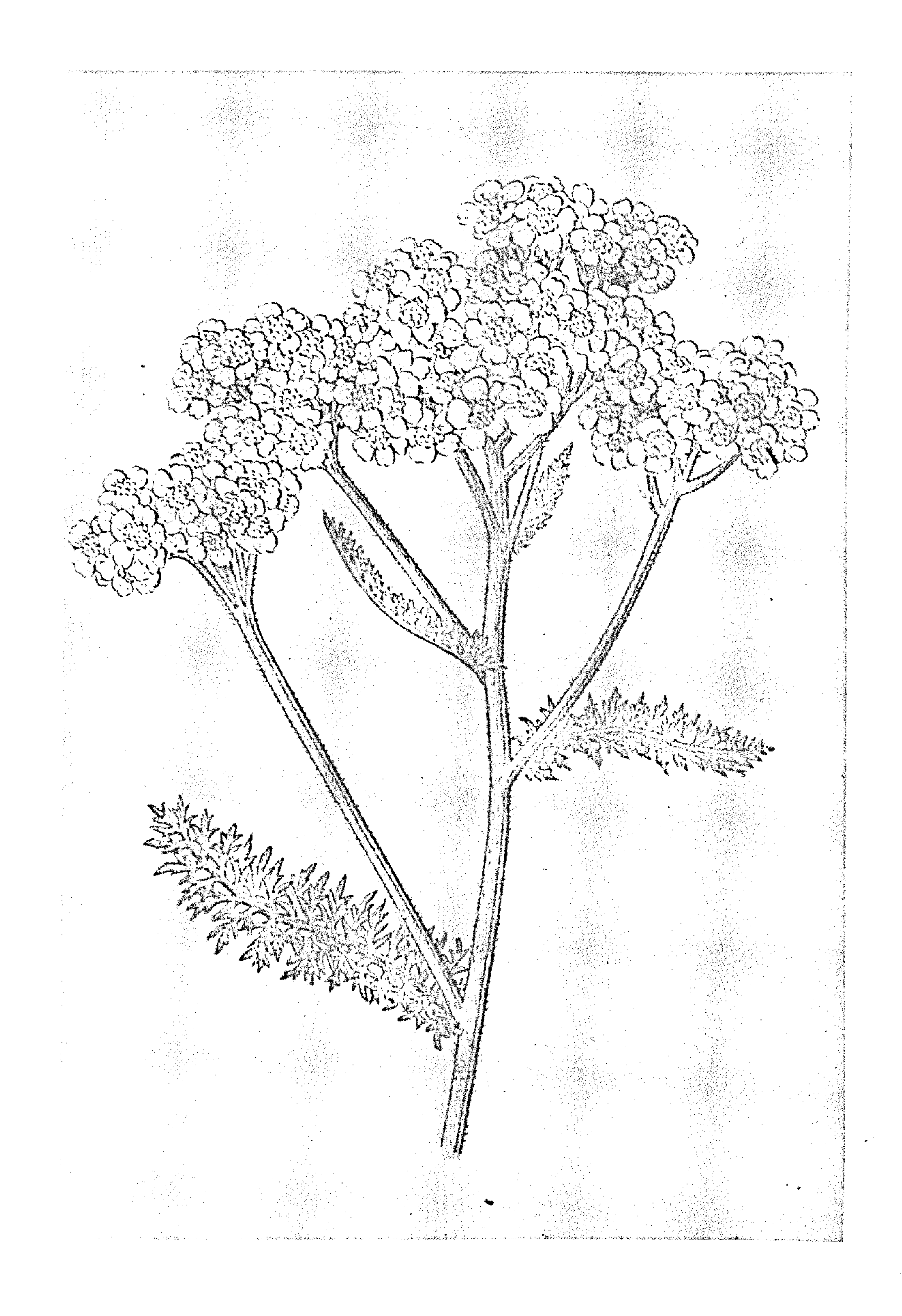
Description : A small perennial herb. The flower heads are small and yellow in colour. The herb has a fragrant odour. It grows in Benghazi, Ajedabia, Benina, Wadi Derna and Tobruk.

Part Used : The entire herb without roots.

Principle constituents : The plant contains the alkaloids achiceine, achilleine, moschatine, betonicine and stachydrine, volatile oil containing cineole,chamazulene and proazulene,the bitter principle achilleine, tannin and the flavone glycosides achillin and rutin. The herb contains also betaine, choline, apigenin and luteolin.

Uses : It is carminative, diaphoretic, bitter tonic, emmenagugue, antispasmodic, antiseptic, expectorant, anthelmintic, stomachic, astringent and haemostatic. It was used instead of hops in the manufacture of beer. It promotes wound healing. Boiled in water, it is used for the treatment of cold. Mixed with chamomile, it is used as a good hair tonic. In the form of ointment it is used for the treatment of haemorrhoids.

References : 1, 3, 12, 14, 20, 21, 22, 25, 33, 37, 38, 40, 44.



(7) ACHILLEA SANTOLINA LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Santolina, Milfoil, Lavender cotton .

Local Name : بعيثران ، قيصوم
فليه غدير ، شالي الجبل

Description : As Achillea millefolium it is small perennial herb. The ray florets are yellow and very short and the herb is hairy having a fragrant odour. It grows in Benghazi, Ajedabia, Berka, Benina, Wadi Derna and Tobruk.

Part Used : The entire herb

Principle constituents : The herb contains volatile oil containing azulenes, terpenes, sesquiterpene lactones, choline and glycine.

Uses : It is used as expectorant, anthelmintic and carminative.

It is used in cough mixtures and to cure stomach ache in children.

It is also used as ensect repellant.

References : 1, 3, 10, 21.



(8) ACHRAS SAPOTA LINN.

SAPOTA ACHRAS MILL.

SAPOTACEAE

English Name : Nadeberry, Sapodilla plum, Sapodilla

Local Name : سابوتا

Description : An evergreen tree. Leaves green stiff, glossy about 40 cm long. Flowers small pinkish. Fruit light brown.

The plant was introduced into Tripoli.

Part Used : Fruit, bark, seeds and latex from the stem.

Principle constituents : The plant contains glucosides, alkaloids, tannins, saponins and a bitter principle known as sapotinin . It also contains lupeol , alpha and beta amyrines , triterpene alcohol , polyisoprene and resins .

Seed kernels contain 20% liquid fat. Stem contains latex obtained by tapping the tree every 2 - 3 years.

Uses : Bark is tonic and used to reduce fever. Seeds are diuretic. Dried latex obtained from incisions made in the stems is used as a base for chewing gum.

References : 1, 3, 21, 22, 39.



(9) ADHATODA VASICA NEES.

ACANTHACEAE

English Name : Malabar nut tree

Local Name : أدهتودة

Description : A small evergreen gregarious herbaceous bush about 3 m high. Leaves pubescent and entire. Flowers white or purple in colour.

The plant was introduced and cultivated as ornamental in Sidi El Misri.

Part Used : Leaves, flowers, roots and bark

Principle constituents : Volatile oil, fat, resin, bitter non--volatile alkaloid called vasicine, vasicinone, adhatodic acid, sugars, gum and colouring matter. Vasicine and vasicinone occur in large amounts in the root bark. The leaves contain a yellow dye and unidentified antibiotic which is active against tubercle bacilli.

Uses : The leaves, roots and flowers are extensively used as a remedy for cold, cough, bronchitis and asthma. It is often given in the form of juice extracted from the leaves. The juice is used in diarrhea and dysentery. Poultice of the leaves is applied locally on rheumitic joints and inflammatory swellings. Strong leaf decoction is a good application for scabies and other skin complaints. The drug is expectorant and mucolytic. Leaves are toxic to all forms of lower life, prevent the growth of lower acquatics and checks the development of parasitic vegetations.

References : 1, 3, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22.



(10) ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS LINN.

POLYPODIACEAE

English Name : Adiantum, Maidenhair- fern, Capillaire

Local Name : عشبة البير ، كسبره البير
شجرة البئر

Description : A perennial fern grows wildly in moist areas in Jebel Al Akhdar, Benghazi, Tarhuna, Gerian and Ghat. The fern has finely pinnate fronds 25 - 40 cm long with black petioles.

Part Used : The whole overground parts known as fronds.

Principle constituents : It contains tannin, mucilage, gum and bitter principles not yet investigated.

Uses : In the form of an infusion it is used as expectorant in the treatment of asthma and respiratory infections. It is diaphoretic, emmenagogue and used in case of intestinal infections.

Root extract is used to treat vaginal discharges, leaves in the form of syrup is also used in chronic cough.

Externally the extract of the plant is used as hair tonic. In earlier days it was used as a scalp tonic. Dioscorides called it Adianton and prescribed it for asthma.

References : 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 20, 21, 22, 38, 40, 44.





(11) ADONIS AESTIVALIS LINN.

RANUNCULACEAE

English Name : Summer adonis, Adonis, Pheasant's eye

Local Name : لبينة

Description : A perennial plant, from 10 - 40 cm. high. Rhizome is divided, with black roots and an erect stem. Leaves pinnate. Flowers very large, shiny, bright golden yellow, opening flat in the sunshine. The plant occurs in Tripoli area and in Tobruk.

Part Used : The whole airial parts

Principle constituents : The cardinolide glycosides adonidin and adonitoxin .

Uses : The plant is used as cardiac stimulant and diuretic. The flowers are laxative. Its action on the heart muscles is gentler than that of digitalin. It dilates the coronary vessels.

The plant is very toxic to horses and livestock.

It causes severe gastroenteritis, therefore its application is restricted to the medical profession as it is considered toxic.

References : 1, 2, 3, 12, 21, 22, 25, 38, 50.



(12) AGAVE SISILANA PERR.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

English Name : American aloe , Green agave , Sisal hemp .

Local Name : سيزال

Description : An introduced perennial herb. The plant has very long thick leaves which has prickly margin. The flower stalk may be as much as 6 meters tall. The greenish flowers about 5 cm long, have an ill-smelling odour. Leaves are 1. 5 m. long and 10 cm. wide.

The plant was introduced and cultivated in Sidi El Misri.

Part Used : Leaves, roots and gums

Principle constituents : Steroidal sapogenin known as hecogonin m.p. 264 - 65 C° was isolated from the plant juice. The bulb contains the three steroidol sapogenins, sarsapogenin, neo-tigogenin and sisalogenin. Leaves have wax like carnauba wax and organic acids. It contains unknown alkaloid.

Uses : The plant is used as a precursor for the production of cortisone and other steroidal hormones. Sap of the leaf is laxative, diuretic, emmenagogue and antiscorbutic.

References : 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33.



(13) AGROPYRON REPENS BEAUV.
TRITICUM REPENS LINN.

GRAMINEAE

English Name : Dog Grass, Couch grass, Common-couch

Local Name : أنجيل ، نجم

Description : A perennial grass that produces a selender rhizome running for a considerable distance below the surface of the ground, giving off lateral branches and at the nodes which are 2 to 3 cm. apart, small fiberous roots. The surface is hard, smooth, glabrous, longitudinally furrowed, yellow to yellowish brown. It grows in Lebda, Benghazi, and Derna. It is also common on marine sand dunes and along all the coasts of Jamahirya.

Part Used : Stolons and rhizomes

Principle Constituents : Mucilage containing the fructosans tritcin, and graminin, volatile oil, saponin, vitamins A and B, Sugars, minerals,, antibiotic agropyrene and glucovanillin.

Uses : Demulcent, emollient and diuretic. It is used in cases of irritable bladder, urithritis and cytitis. It has some of the properties of sarsaparilla in treating jaundice and gallstones. The grass may be responsible for hey- fever. It is a good forage for camels and horses.

References : 1, 3, 10, 14, 21, 38, 40.



(14) AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA DESF.

SIMARUBACEAE

English Name : Dove tree, Tree of heaven

Local Name : شجرة السماء ، شجرة الله

Description : A well grown introduced tree. The small greenish flowers occur in large terminal panicles and characterised by a disagreable odour. It sprouts readily from root and on suitable sites forms dense thickets. The tree can be readily propagated from root cuttings. It grows well in Berka, Benghazi and Sidi El Misri .

Part Used : Bark

Principle constituents : The bark contains the bitter principle ailanthin and saponin. Wood contains resinons matter, tannins, hydrocarbons, saponins, quassin, quercetin and vanillin.

Uses : Bark is anthelmintic, used in dysentery and as parasiticide.

The plant causes allergic rhinites and bronchial asthma.

References : 1, 3, 21, 22.



(15) AJUGA IVA LINN.

LABIATAE

English Name : Musky - bugle, Herb ivy

Local Name : شندقوره

Description : A perennial herb which branches at the base. The stem is covered with woolly hairs and carries linear leaves. The corolla is large with colours varies from purple, or purplish - pink to yellow. The plant is common throughout Jamahirya particularly in Ajedabia, Benghazi, Sidi Hussein, Derna, Wadi Derna, Tobruk and also the maritime zones.

Part Used : The overground parts

Principle constituents : Cyasterone, ecdusterone, small amounts of dysterone and tannin.

Uses : The plant extract (ethyl acetate extract) has insect mouling activity . Ajuga is known to be hypoglycemic .

References : 1, 2, 3, 11.



(16) ALBIZZIA LEBBEK BENTH.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Lebbek - tree , Siris tree , Woman's tongue tree .

Local Name : لبخ ، دقن الباشا

Description : An introduced tree which may reach up to 4 meters in height, (under favourable conditions attains a height of 24 meters or more), and 160cm. in diameter. Flowers occur in terminal panicles and they are greenish- yellow or yellowish white in colour. The stamens are long and numerous. The alternate pinnae are 2 to 4 pairs while the leaflets are 6 to 8 pairs and deciduous. The fruit is a strapshaped pod. It occurs in Sidi El Misri , and Benghazi.

Part Used : Bark, leaves and seeds

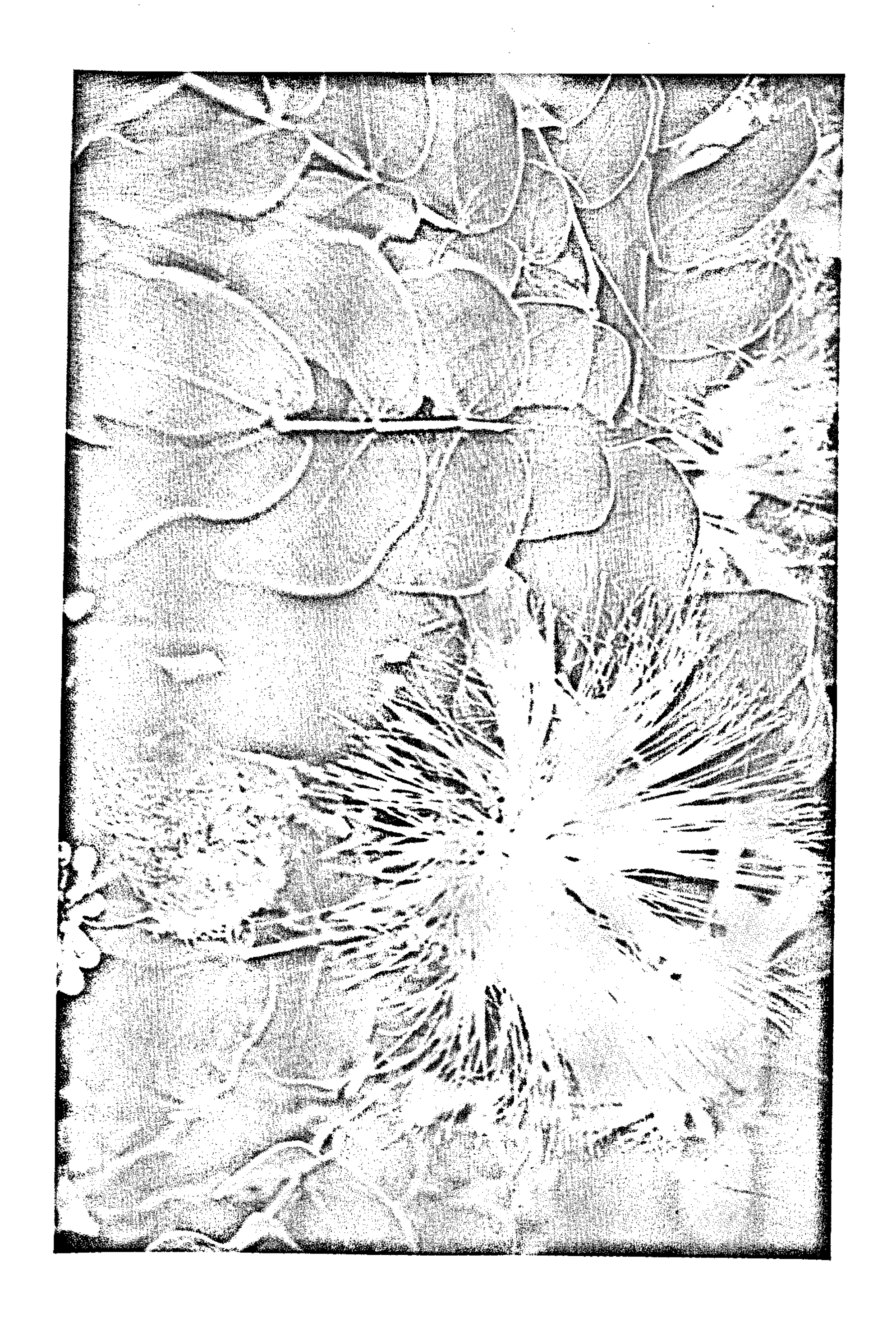
Principle constituents : Bark contains saponins

Uses : The bark is used as detergent, in the treatment of dysentery and haemorrhoids. It is also used as a remedy for bronchitis, leprosy and paralysis. The whole plant is used in cases of snake bite.

Root bark in the form of powder strengthen the gums. Leaves are used in night blindness.

Amount of 200 mg . saponins per kilogram prevented the ovulation in 60% of treated animals and reduced bleeding of the ovaries .

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 17, 21.



(17) ALHAGI MAURORUM MEDIK.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Manna Tree, Prickly alhagi, Camel thorn

Local Name : عاقول ، عقول ، شوك الجمال

Description : Many stemmed much branched shrub which carries numerous axillary alternate sharp spines arising from abortive stipules. The leaves are simple and entire. The shrub produces simple small flowers which are purple in the middle and reddish towards edges. The fruit is a pod which is glabrous and indehiscent and irregularly necklace- shaped. It grows in Ramlet Zellaf, Sebha, Wadi el Ajial, Chat, Ghadames and Fezzan.

Part Used : Leaves, Flowers and the exudate from the branches

Principle constituents : The plant exudes fluid from the branches which solidifies, then easily collected by soaking over a cloth. The exudate is known as manna sugar.

Uses : Nutrient, mild laxative, diuretic and expectorant. The oil of the leaves is used in treating rheumatism.

Flowers are used in haemorrhoides.

References : 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 21, 24.



(18) ALLIUM CEPA LINN.

LILIACEAE

English Name : Onion, Common onion

Local Name : بصل

Description : There are numerous varities of cultivated onion. In general it is a biennial herb produces the bulb in the first year then the flower in the second. The bulb is covered with tunics, named scape more or less sheathed by leaves which arise from the bulb. The greenish white flowers occur in terminal umbels. The plant is cultivated throughout Jamahiriya.

Part Used : Bulb and leaves

Principle constituents : The bulbs contain flavones , enzymes , vitamins A , B and C , glucokenin (vegetable insulin) , quercetrin ,pectin , phosphoric acid and volatile oil induces lachrymal secreation containing allyl - propyl disulphide $C_{16}H_{12}S_2$. The plant contains catechol , protocatechuic acid , saponin , thiocyanic acid and a white crystalline alkaloid m. p. 174 C° .

Uses : Onion juice is bacteriostatic in gastro intestinal infections. It is stomachic, aphrodisiac, diuretic emmenagogue, chollagogue, expectorant and hypoglycemic. Externally the juice promotes hair growth and increases coronary flow and pulse volume. The scaly leaves are used as sticking plaster on sores, abscesses and curbuncles. Onion juice is also used to treat influenza and whooping cough. It stimulates intestinal and uterine muscles. Onion is more effective when crushed than when segmented. It is also known to be anthelmintic and rubefacient.

Onion was eaten as a vegetable by the earliest known civilization in Egypt and China.

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26.



(19) ALLIUM PORRUM LINN.

LILIACEAE

English Name : Porrum-Leek, Poor's man asparagus

Local Name : كرات ، كرات رومي

Description : An annual plant about 50 cm high with broad, keeled and strongly conduplicate leaves. Flower white, anthers reddish.

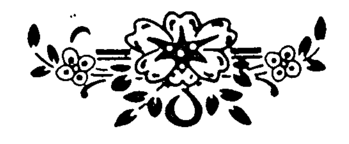
The plant is cultivated as vegetable.

Part Used : The fleshy bases of the artificially bleached leaves

Principle constituents : Leaves contain minerals (calcium and iron), vitamin C, adorin which is a heat resistant substance and volatile oil containing sulphides, cycloalliine and methyl aliine.

Uses : Allium porrum is almost like onion in action, it is digestive, expectorant, emollient, diuretic, anthelmintic and it has antibiotic activity against staphylococcus aureus, Gram + ve and Gram — ve organisms.

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 38, 43.





(20) ALLIUM SATIVUM LINN.

LILIACEAE

English Name : Garlic

Local Name : ثوم

Description : Garlic is a well known cultivated bulbous annual plant producing an erect flowering stem up to 70 cm in height.

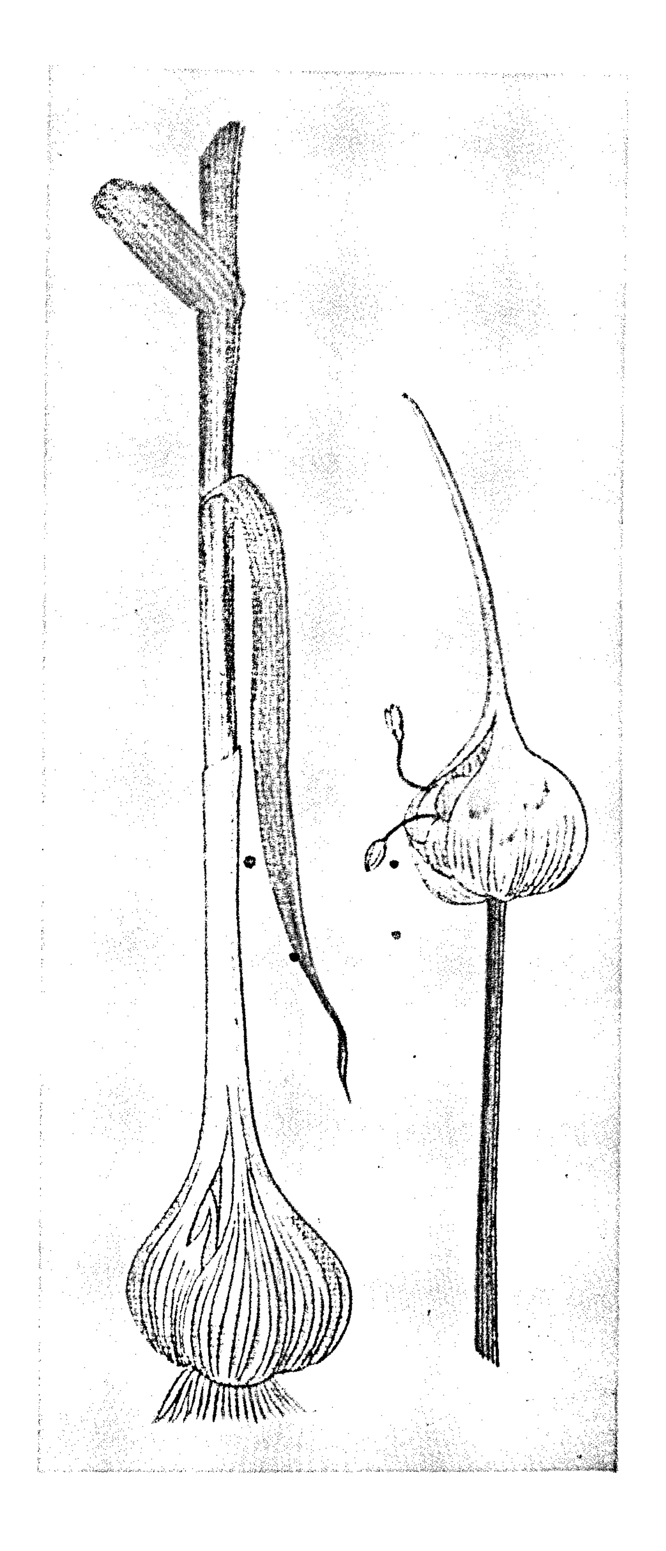
Part Used : Bulbs

Principle contituents : Volatile oil contains diallyl - disulphide $C_6H_{10}S_2$, allylpropyldisulphide $C_6H_{12}S_2$, polysulphides , unknown alkaloid m. p. 174 C° , the glycoside alliin $C_6H_{11}O_3N_s$, allicin $C_6H_{10}OS_2$ and the enzyme alliinase which decomposes alliin into allicin . The bulb contains muciiage , vitamins A , B1 and B2 , starch , albumen , sugar , saponins , nicotinamide sativine , antibiotics allistatin I and allistatin II which are broad sepctrum against fungi .

Uses : Bulbs are antiseptic, antispasmodic, diuretic carminative, expectorant, antiasthmatic, regulates menstruation, hypotensive and prevents accumulation of cholesterol in the arteries thus preventing arterioscleroses. Bulbs are also hypoglycemic, antirheumatic and used in case of whooping cough. Externally garlic is used to treat corns, ulcers, skin diseases earache, toothache and used as herbicide. It is used to strengthen gums and fasten loose teeth. Allicin may have inhibitory effect on malignant cells. Garlic extract has fungicidal effect. Much work has been done on methods of deoderizing garlic as the allyl compounds pass into the circulatory system and are then released through the skin and lungs.

It has been found that garlic odour can be allayed from the mouth by eating parsely, apple or honey just after eating garlic.

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 38, 40.



(21) ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM LINN.

LILIACEAE

English Name : Chive

Local Name : كرات اسبانـي

Description : Introduced perennial balbous cultivated herb. The flowers are rosy-violet, rose or purple-red and rarely white in a round cluster or umbel on a flower stalk leaves linear and hollow.

Part Used : Bulb and Leaves.

Principle constituents : It contains compounds most similar to those of onion and garlic, volatile oil containing sulphur, phosphorous pentoxide and ascorbic acid. Leaf juice contains saponins.

Uses : This plant is used as condiment because it has bitter taste than onion and garlic.

It is anthelmintic and the fresh leaf juice is antibacterial. The plant should be eaten fresh not cooked.

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 21, 24, 40.



(22) ALNUS GLUTINOSA GAERTN.

BETULACEAE

English Name : Alder, Black alder, Common - alder .

Local Name : حورَه ، حماريه

Description : Introduced small tree which under favourable conditions may reach 15 to 27 meter in height. The flowering time is usually late winter and early spring. The smooth twigs bear stalked buds and the young leaves are somewhat sticky hence the Latin name glutinosa. The drooping male catkins have 12 stamens to a bract and the smaller sturdy female ones have 5 lobed black woody bracts. The existance of the plant now in Libya is doubtful .

Part Used : Bark and green leaves

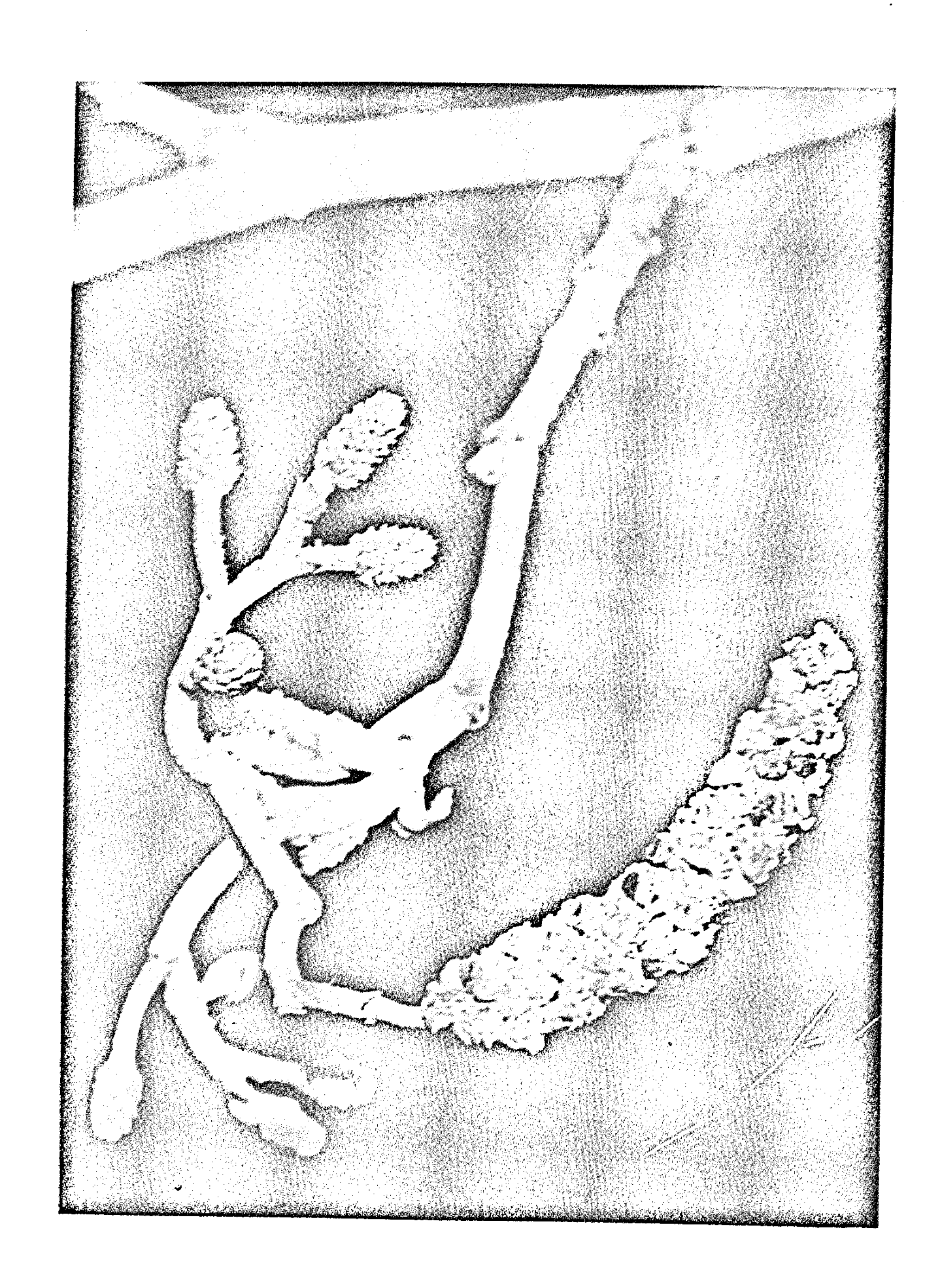
Principle constituents : Tannins, phlobaphenes, resin acids and other unidentified compounds.

Uses : The plant is astringent. It is used as gargle in case of pharyngitis.

Bark decoction reduces pain from burns. Powdered bark is used as a dentifrice and in case of inflammed gums.

References : 1, 3, 13, 22, 38, 40, 44.





(23) ALOE FEROX MILL.

LILIACEAE

English Name : Aloe

Local Name : صبر ، صبار

Description : A succulent herb with racemes of red or yellow flowers and spiny toothed very fleshy leaves in the form of rosette.

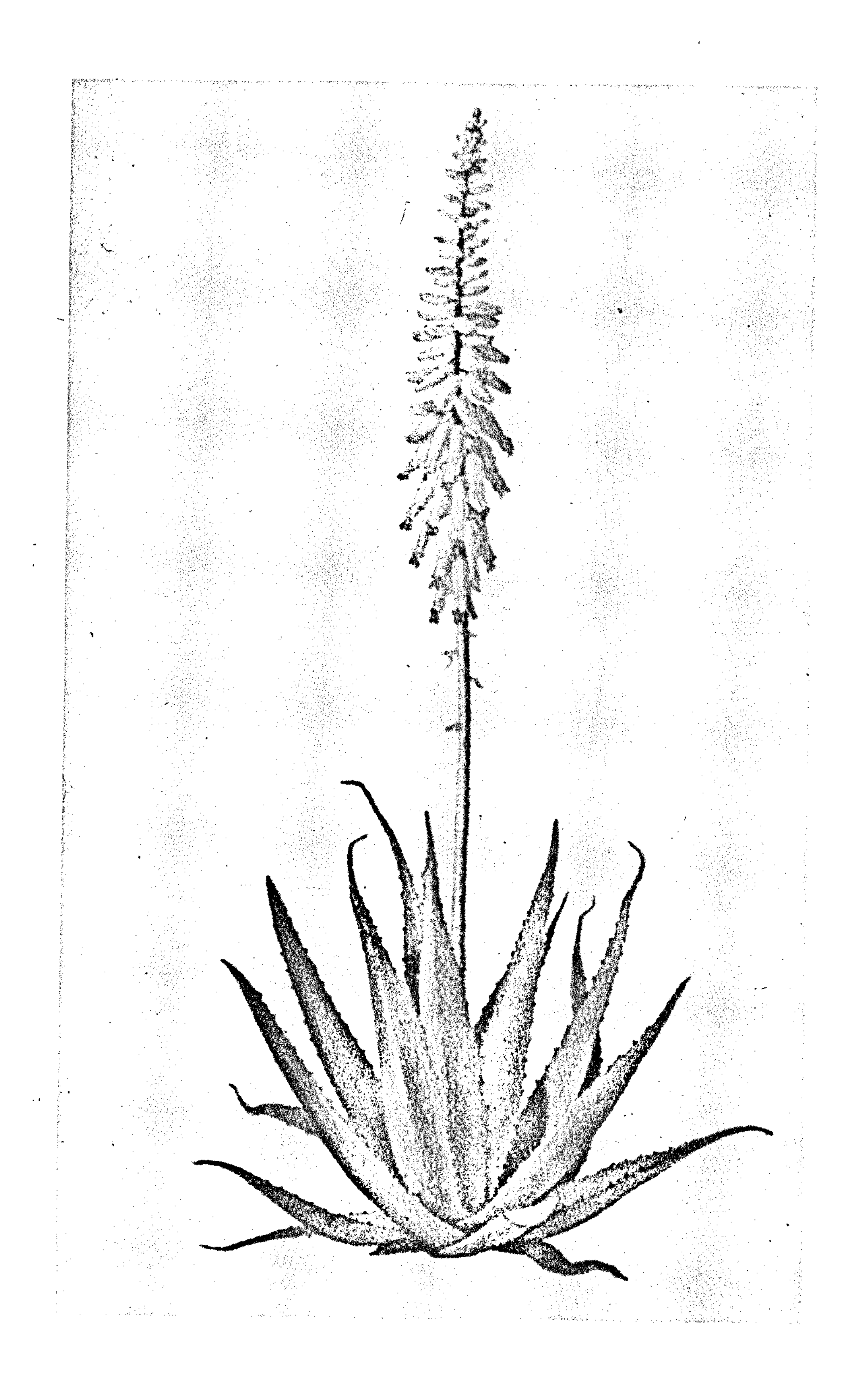
The plant is cultivated as an ornamental pot plant or in gardens.

Part Used : The dried juice from the fleshy leaves

Principle constituents : The anthraquinone glycosides aloin , barbaloin and isobarbaloin , the hydrolytic genins emodin , aloe - emodin and anthrone , sugars , tannin , resins and traces of volatile oil .

Uses : The plant is stomachic, tonic in small dose and purgative, indirectly emmenagogue and anthelmitic in large dose. The dried juice is cathartic. Bulb is useful in menstrual suppressions. It is contraindicated during lactation, menstruation and pregnancy. Fresh juice is applied into the eye in South Africa.The necter of the flower is narcotic.The juice is also used in some skin diseases and it promotes hair growth. It is used in the treatment of haemorrhoids and anal fissures.

References : 1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 22, 25, 26, 37, 38, 40.



(24) ALOE VERA LINN.

LILIACEAE

English Name : True Aloe

Local Name : صباره ، صبار ، المقر

Description : Indigenous perennial herb. It has a short thick stem which is sometimes divided. The plant carries many fleshy sessile leaves which are crowded and erect-spreading. The thick and fleshy leaves are rather concave and the margins are spiny toothed. The pendulous flowers are yellow in colour.

The plant was introduced into Libya but it is possible to be indigenous.

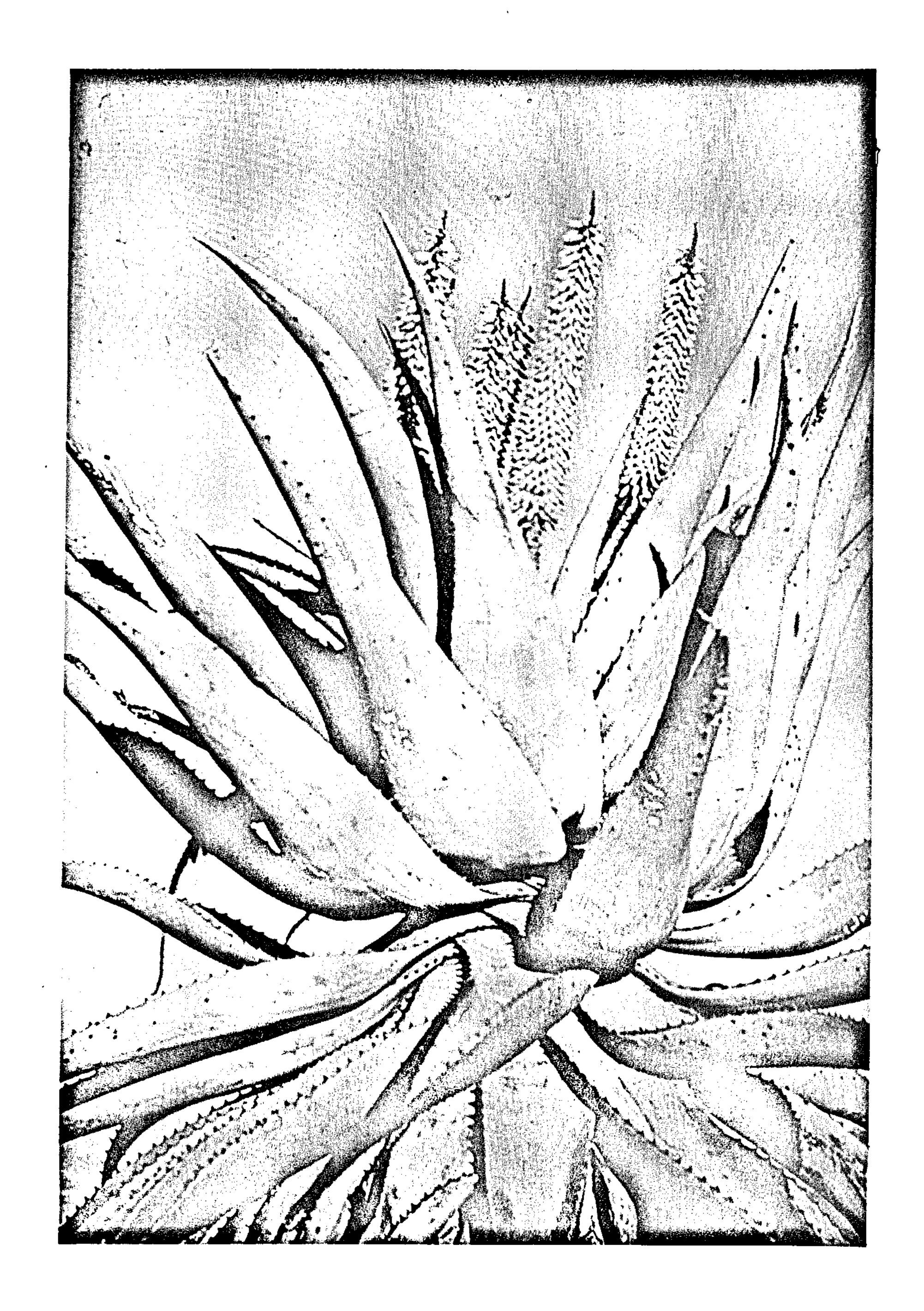
Part Used : The dried evaporated juice obtained from the fleshy leaves, bulbs and roots.

Principle constituents : Anthraquinone glycosides aloin, barbaloin and their hydrolytic products.

Uses : In a very small dose it is stomachic and bilary stimulent, in moderate dose (O. 1, g) , it is laxative, more than that it is purgative. It is used as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic.

Externally it is used in certain skin diseases and it promotes the growth of hair .

References : 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 21, 25, 26, 38.



(25) ALTHEA OFFICINALIS LINN.

MALVACEAE

English Name : Marshmallow, White mallow

Local Name : خطميه ، عضرس

Description : A perennial herb with strongly veined, oval or heart-shaped leaves and pinkish flowers having stamens which are united at the base with the flower petals and form a column around the pistil. Flowers 5 cm in diameter appear on a flower stalk which attains a height of 180 cm.

It is a cultivated plant.

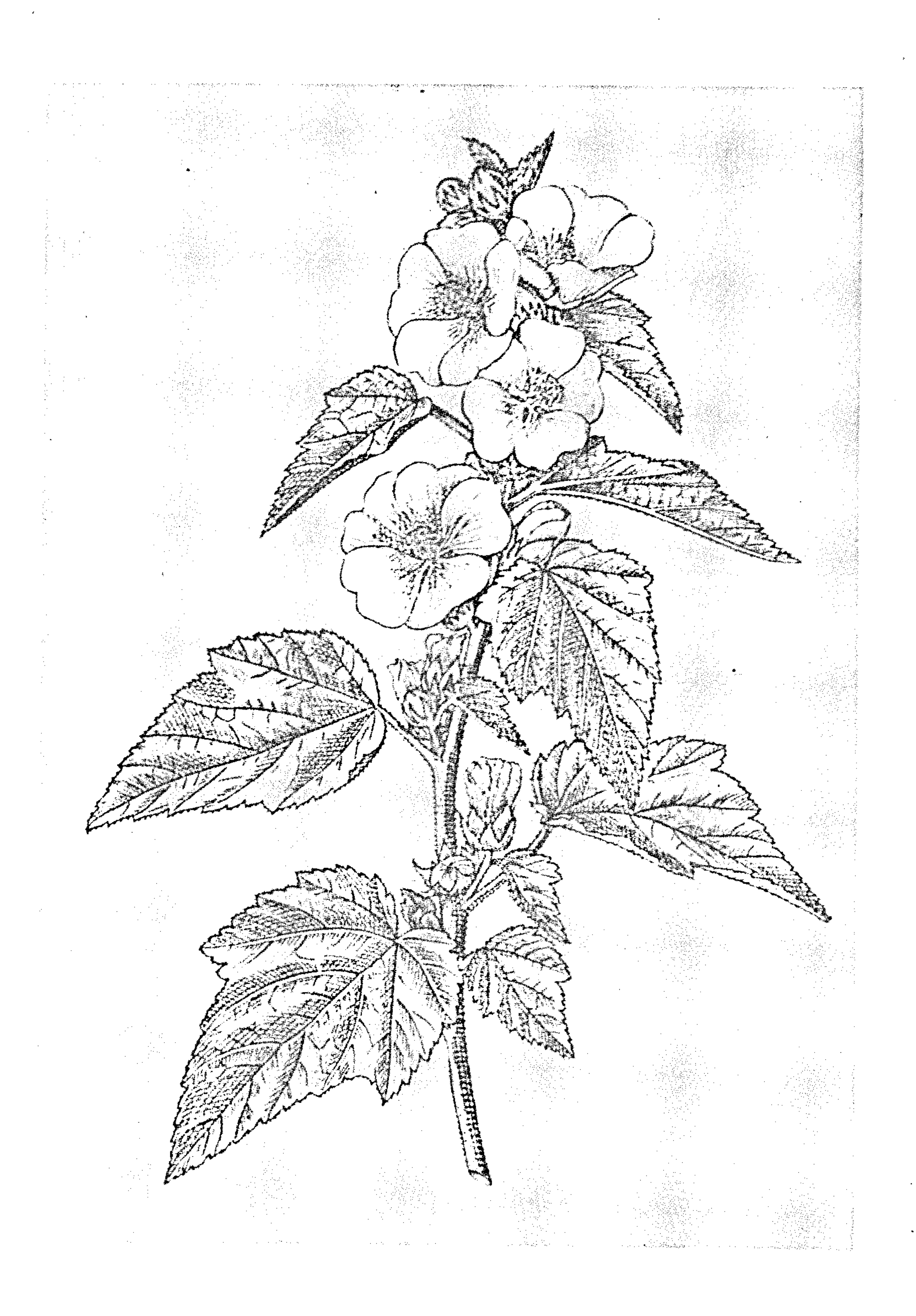
Part Used : Roots, leaves, flowers and carpels.

Principle constituents : Roots contain mucilage, fixed oil, starch, pectin, tannin, betaine, althaein, enzymes and a crystallizable compound named althacin which is almost identical with asparagin of asparagus (Asparagus Officinalis) .

Uses : The plant is emollient, promotes formation of pus and helps in healing ulcers. Roots are demulcent and used in case of irretable respiratory and digestive passages. Root powder is a pill excipient.

Rhizomes are sometimes given to infants to assist teething. Leaves are used for poultice and fomentation. The flowers are expectorant. Carpels are useful in urinary complaints and cough.

References : 1, 3, 12, 14, 20, 21, 25, 26, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45.



(26) AMARANTHUS PANICULATUS LINN.

AMARANTHACEAE

English Name : Purple amaranth, Tassel amaranth

Local Name : عرف الديك

Description : Annual herb carries alternate leaves. The blood red flowers occur in panicled spikes. It is cultivated in Benghazi.

Part Used : The whole plant

Principle Constituents : The plant contains oxalic acid, proteins and carbohydrates.

Uses : The plant is diuretic, antiscorbutic and used in treating dysentery and piles.

In Iraq, leaves are eaten as vegetables and the plant is used for making red ink.

References : 1, 3, 10, 21.



(27) AMMI MAJUS LINN .

UMBELLIFERAE

English Name : Bishop's-weed

Local Name : سدا ، خلاله ، خله شيطاني
صفناري بهايم

Description : An annual erect herb 80-100 cm high. Leaves ovate in outline, pinnately parted into oblong or lanceolate leaflets. Inflorescence white umbel. The plant grows wildly in waste areas.

Part Used : Fruits

Principle constituents : The furocoumarins ammoidin, ammidin and majudin which are also given the names xanthotoxin, imperatorin and bergaptene respectively and an unknown alkaloid.

Uses : Very good remedy for leucodermia and allergy. The most active constituent is ammoidin (xanthotoxin) It causes blindness to horses and photodermatitis to man.

References : 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 22, 33, 38, 43, 54.



(28) AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS LINN.

PRUNUS AMYGDALUS BATS.

PRUNUS COMMUNIS FRITS.

ROSACEAE

Var. dulcis : Sweet almond, لوز حلو
Almond لوز

Var. amara : Bitter almond لوز مر

Description : A shrub or a small tree cultivated for the production of the edible almond fruit. Leaves alternate, simple, petiole with two glands. Flower small white nearly sessile in racemes. Fruit is a green drupe, The fleshy part becomes dry.

Part Used : Fruit

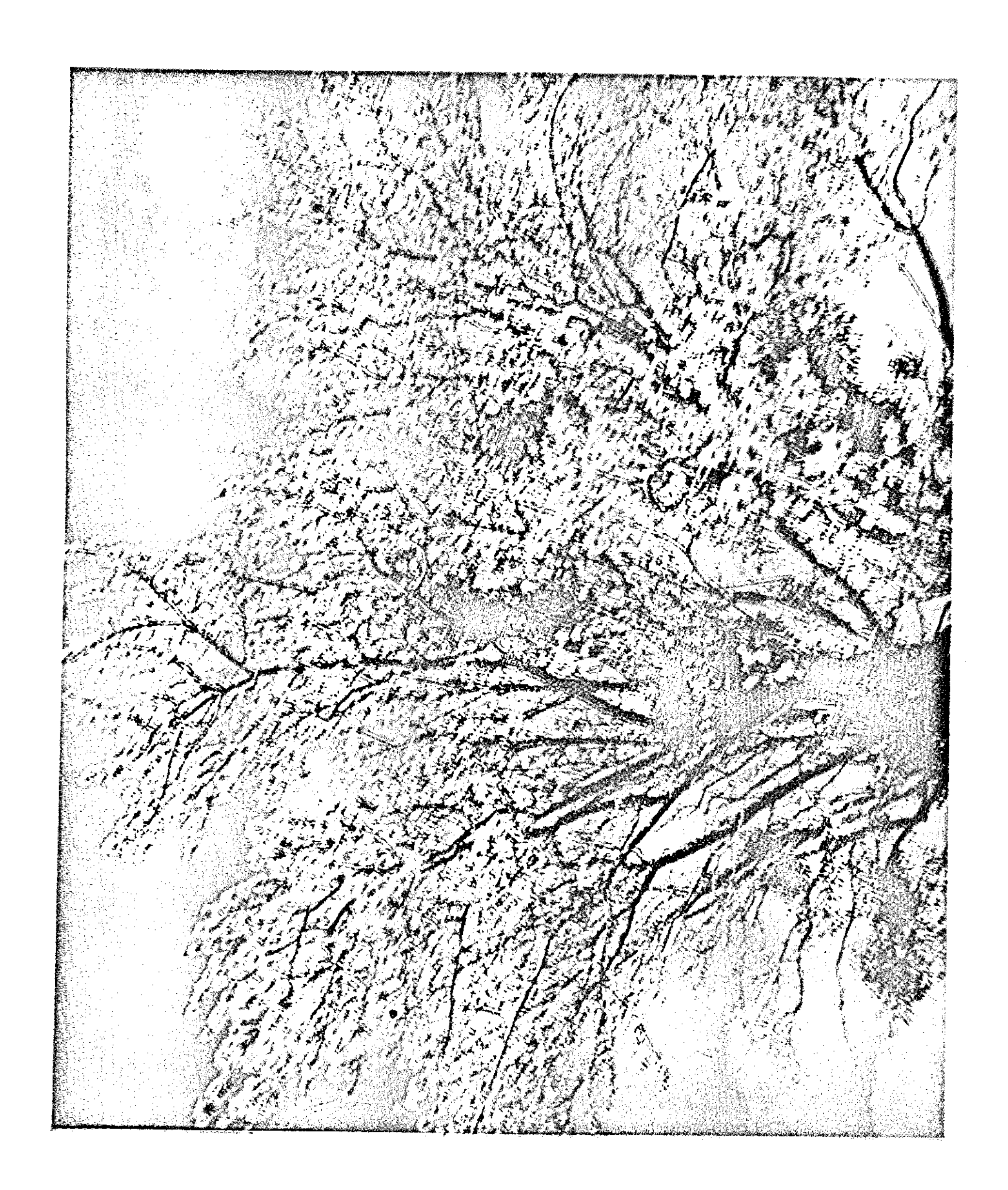
Principle constituents : Bitter almond seeds contain fixed oil, vitamin E, proteins and the glycoside amygdalin which upon hydrolysis with the enzyme emulsin gives hydrocyanic acid, glucose and benzaldehyde.

Sweet almond does not contain the glycoside amygdalin.

Used : Sweet almond is a good nutrient. Bitter almond is toxic, 50- 70 nuts are fetal to adults 3 nuts will cause severe poisoning.

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 22, 25, 26.





(29) ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS LINN.

PRIMULACEAE

English Name : Pimpernel, Scarlet pimpernel, Poor man's weather glass

Local Name : زغليله ، صابون الغيط
عوينه الحية ، عين الجمل

Description : Annual glabrous herb with opposite leaves carried on 4 angled stem. The solitary flowers are scarlet or blue, rose or orange. The capsule contains many seeds which are angular. It is cultivated in Tripoli, Gargaresh, Ain Zara, Gerian and Fueihat.

Part Used : Whole herb

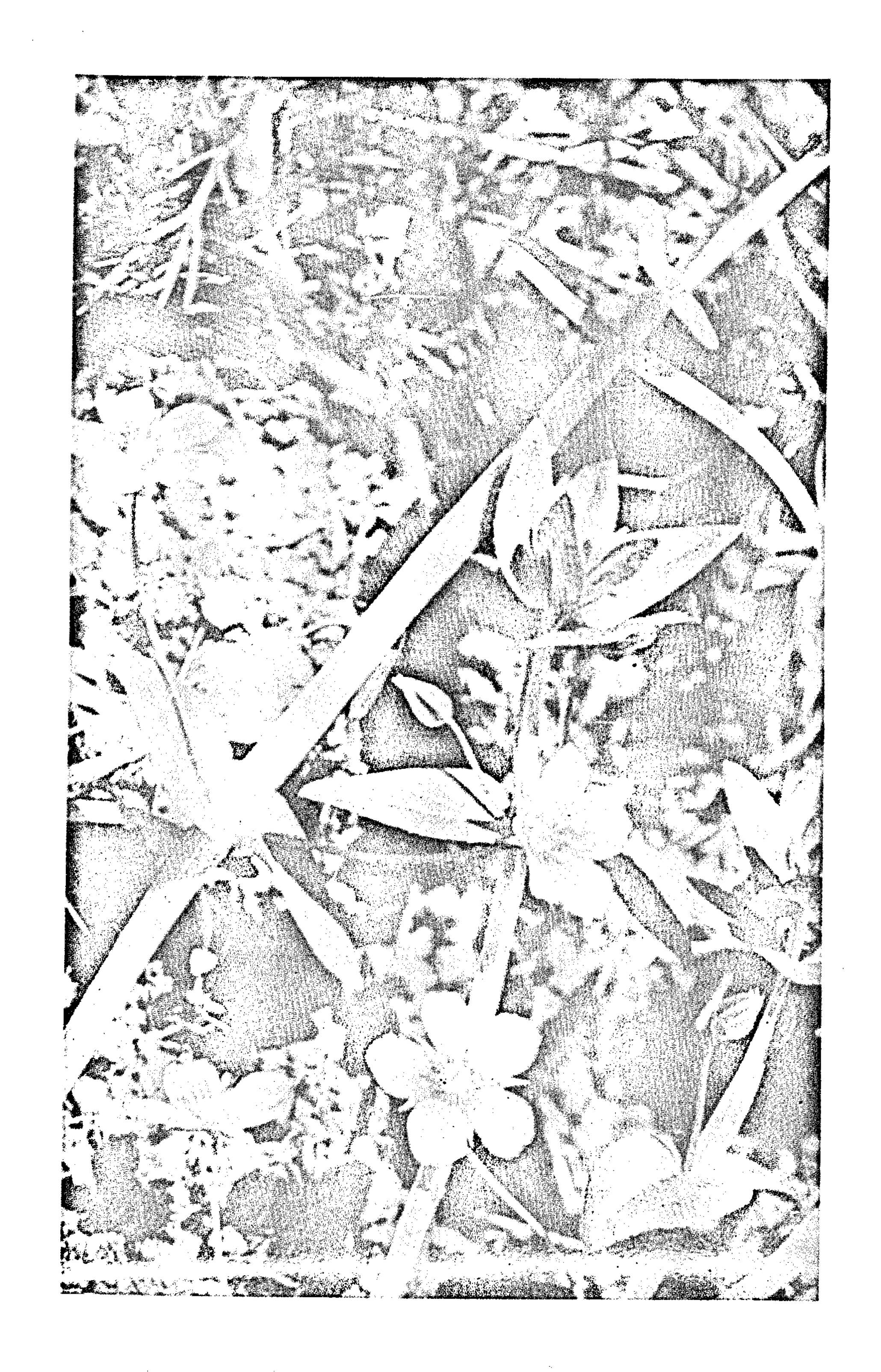
Principle constituents : Acrid volatile oil, enzymes, saponins, tannin, bitter principles and a compound known as primin. Roots contain cyclamin a crystallizable glycosidal saponin.

Uses : The herb is diuretic, diaphoretic and expectorant, used in epilepsy, rheumatic inflammation, hepatic and renal complaints and as gargle. It is also used in case of gout. As a gargle it expels leeches from nostrils of livestock but never swallowed. Externally it is applied to wounds, ulcers and snake bites. It is insect repellant and insecticide.

The oil produces headache lasts for 24 hours. Fish are sensitive to cyclamin therefore the plant is used for fishing in certain parts of India.

The plant is toxic to dogs, rabbits and sheep. Signs of toxicity are general depression, thirst and diarrhea.

References : 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 39, 40.



(30) ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS LINN.
UMBELLIFERAE

English Name : Dill, Common dill

Local Name : شبت ، سذب البر

Description : An introduced erect annual herb which is growing to a height of 30 to 50 cm. The leaves are dissected and the flowers which occur in umbells are yellow in colour. It is cultivated all over the Jamahiriya.

Part Used : Fruits and leaves.

Principle constituents : The plant contains volatile oil. The chief constituents of the oil are carvone, limonene and phellendrene.

Uses : The plant is used as carminative, stomachic, diuretic and condiment. It also relieves the pain of menstruation.

References : 1, 3, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 38, 54.



(31) ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM HOFFM.
UMBELLIFERAE

English Name : Chervil, Salad chervil.

Local Name : بقدونس إفرنجي ، سرفيل

Description : It is a cultivated annual plant 50- 90 cm high having an erect stem and pinnate leaves. It is strongly aromatic. Flowers small, white, occur in a compact umbel. It flowers in the spring.

Part Used : The flowering herb.

Principle constituents : Volatile oil containing estragol and the glycoside apiine.

Uses : Mild diuretic, stimulant, as flavouring agent, it is used like parsley in seasoning food and it is used in certain ophthalmic diseases.

References : 1, 3, 10, 21, 24.





(32) ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA LINN.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Ladies fingers, Windwort, Kidney vetch, Sand clover.

Local Name : حشيشة الدب

Description : A perennial plant upto 30 cm high. It has tiny seed-pods each carrying only one seed and enclosed in a calyx covered with woolly hairs. Leaves are silky, grey- green and pinnate. Flowers are showy, they vary from pale yellow to orange or fiery red in colour. The plant was introduced to Tripoli from Brazil.

Part Used : Flowers and flowering tops.

Principle constituents : The plant is rich in saponin glycosides, tannin and flavonoids.

Uses : In the form of ointment it is used in the treatment of ulcers and wounds.

The plant is used as gargle and mouth wash. It is also diuretic.

References : 1, 2, 3, 38, 40, 50.





(33) APIUM GRAVEOLENS LINN.
UMBELLIFERAE

English Name : Cellery, Common cellery, Smallage .

Local Name : كرفس

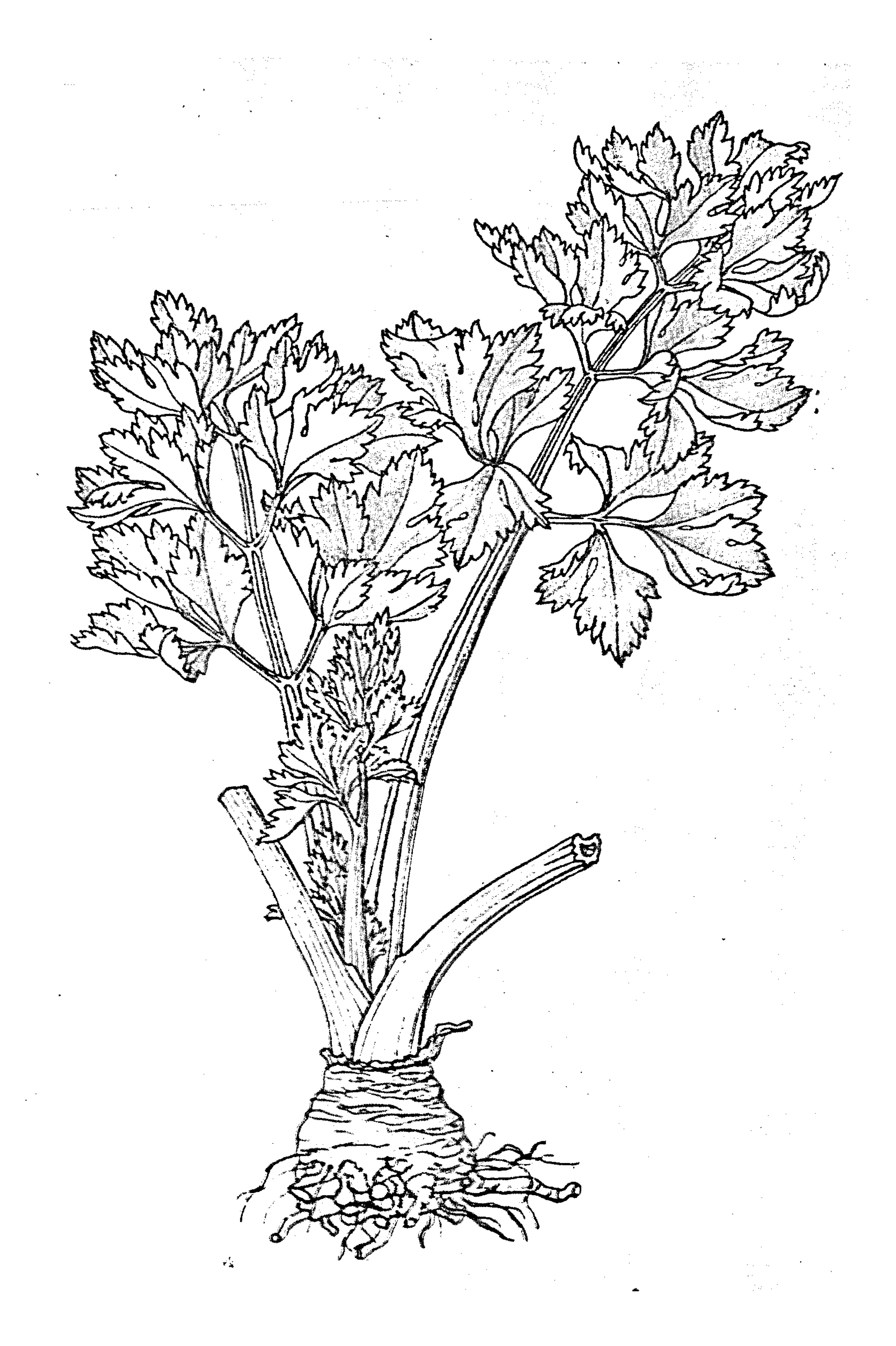
Description : A cultivated biennial plant 30-90 cm high. Easily recognized by its characteristic smell. Leaves are bright, pinnate. Flowers white, in loose terminal and axillary umbels.

Part Used : The whole plant

Principle constituents : The plant contains volatile oil containing apiole, lemonene, and sesquiterpene alcohol, flavone glycoside, apiin, protein, asparagin, choline, bergapten, salts and vitamins. It contains also the compounds sedanolide $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$ which is responsible for the plant odour, sedanomic acid anhydride and glycolic acid.

Uses : The plant is used as spice. Volatile oil is carminative antispasmodic, diuretic, aphrodisiac and emmenagogue. It causes uterine contractions, and abortion in animals. It has hypoglycemic activity. Apiole is used in dysmenorrhea and other uterine disorders. The plant is antirheumatic and relieves lumbago and gout. The volatile oil has tranquilizing activity.

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 38, 40, 54.



(34) ARACHIS HYPOGAEA LINN.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Peanut, Ground nut, Monkey-nut.

Local Name : كاكاويه ، فول سوداني
فستق العبيد

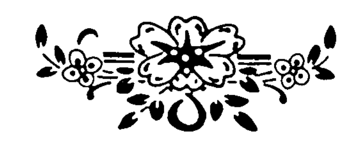
Description : An annual cultivated vine with yellow flower produced in spike-like clusters. Fruit borne beneath the ground. Leaves compound 4 leaflets per leaf about 7 cm long.

Part Used : Beans, peanut butter, peanut oil.

Principle constituents : Non drying fixed oil containing mixture of glycerides, beta - d galactose has lectinic properties, rich in proteins and the essential amino acids, alkaloids arachine, and con - arachine, vitamins B1, B2, B6, E and nicotinic acid.

Uses : The plant is nutrient, used for margarine and peanut butter production. The oil is used as an adultrant for olive oil and as solvent for intramuscular injections. It has lectinic properties. Fruits and oil are astringent to the bowels. Unripe nuts are lactagogue.

References : 1, 3, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33, 38.





(35) ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIA LINN.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE

English Name : Thyme leaved sandwort, Chick weed, Sand weed.

Local Name : حشيشة الرمل

Description : A small rough annual or perennial creeping herb with unstalked egg-shaped leaves, petals much shorter than the sepals. It is common on walls and dry bare soil.

It is common in Tripoli and Wadi Derna.

Part Used : The herb.

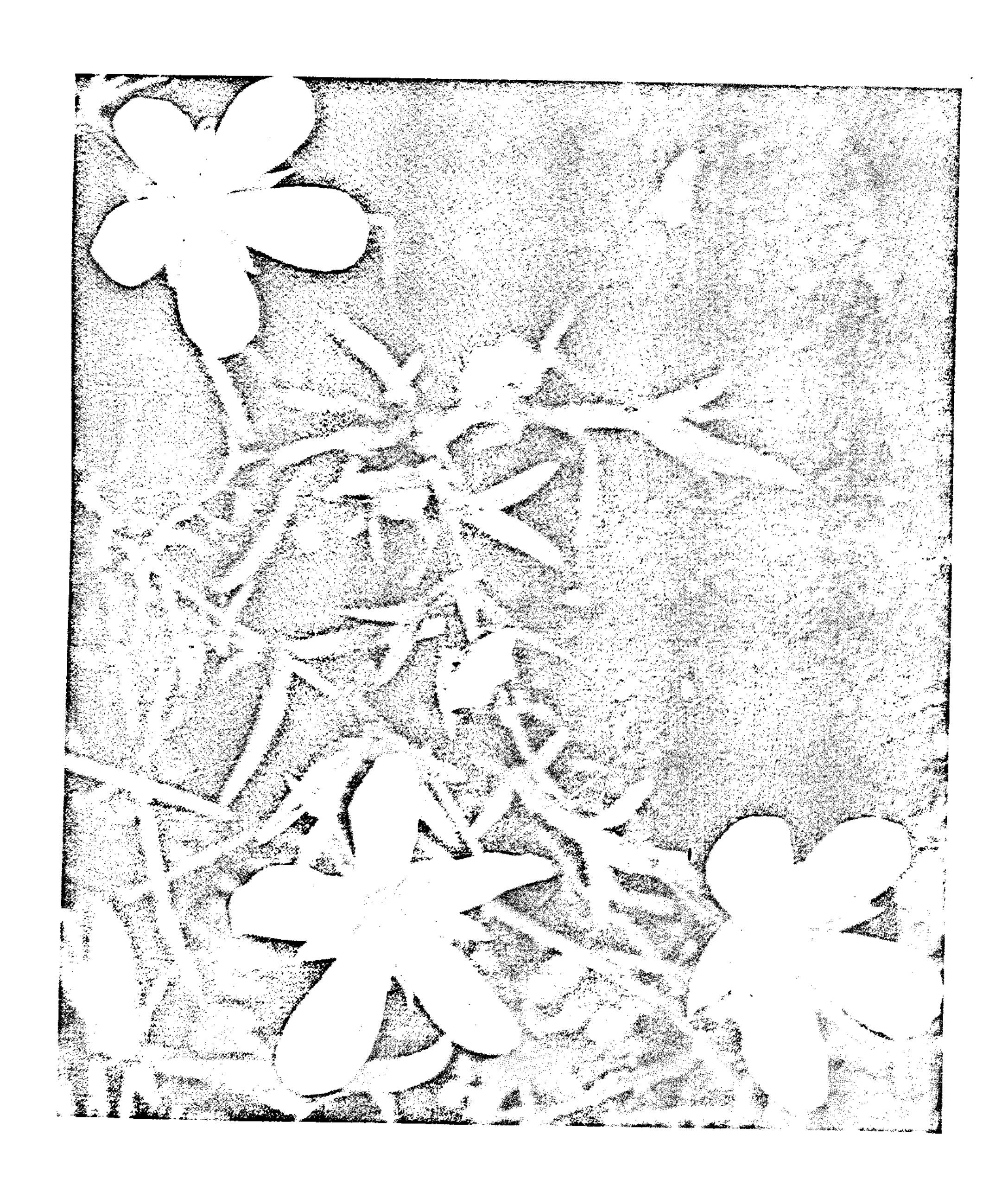
Principle constituents : Not investigated.

Uses : Herb is used for bladder diseases, it is considered valuable for calculus troubles and acute and chronic cystitis.

Extracts are used in Chinese medicine for the treatment of bladder ailments.

References : 1, 3, 21, 22.





(36) ARGEMONE MEXICANA LINN .

PAPAVERACEAE

English Name : Devil's fig, Prickly poppy.

Local Name : تشميزج

Description : A showy annual ornamental erect prickly herb one meter high . Leaves spiny - pinnatified , blue - green , white veined . Flower bright yellow 5 cm in diameter , 4 - 6 petals . Fruits prickly capsule with radiating stigmas . The plant produces a yellow juice .

Part Used : Milky juice of fresh plant, seeds and seed oil.

Principle constituents : The plant contains more than twelve alkaloids the most important of which are protopine, morphine, codeine, coptisine and berberine. It contains also tannins, resins and unidentified toxic substance in the oil.

Uses : Argemone mexicana is diuretic, hypnotic, seeds are laxative, nauseant and emetic. The juice is used for treating jaundice. The oil is purgative but toxic. Roots are used externally in chronic skin diseases. Seeds are used as antidot to snake poison. The yellow juice of the plant is used in treating jaundice and cutaneous affections.

References : 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 21, 25, 26.





(37) ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS MAST.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

English Name : Birthwort, Pipe-vine, Galico flower.

Local Name : زهرة البطه

Description : A twining vine with large alternate leaves. Flower has a characteristic shape, purple 8cm wide and scentless.

The plant is planted out of doors as a graceful climber.

Part Used : Roots and leaves.

Principle constituents : The roots and leaves contain aristolochic acid, aristo red, alantoin, magnoflorine alkaloid and two unidentified compounds.

Uses : The plant is used in the treatment of rheumatism, gout and as emmenagogue. Allantoin is used in cosmetics as an ingredient of facial creams.

References : 1, 3, 33, 34, 38.



Aristolochia elegans

(38) ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM LINN.

COMPOSITAE

English Name : Worm-wood, Absinthe, Common worm--wood.

Local Name : افسنتين ، شيح رومي
كشوت رومي

Description : A coarse weedy subshrub, leaves white, silky, hairy and deeply divided with many narrow segments. Lower leaves petioled, upper are sessile. Flower small yellowish or purplish borne on long axillary branches.

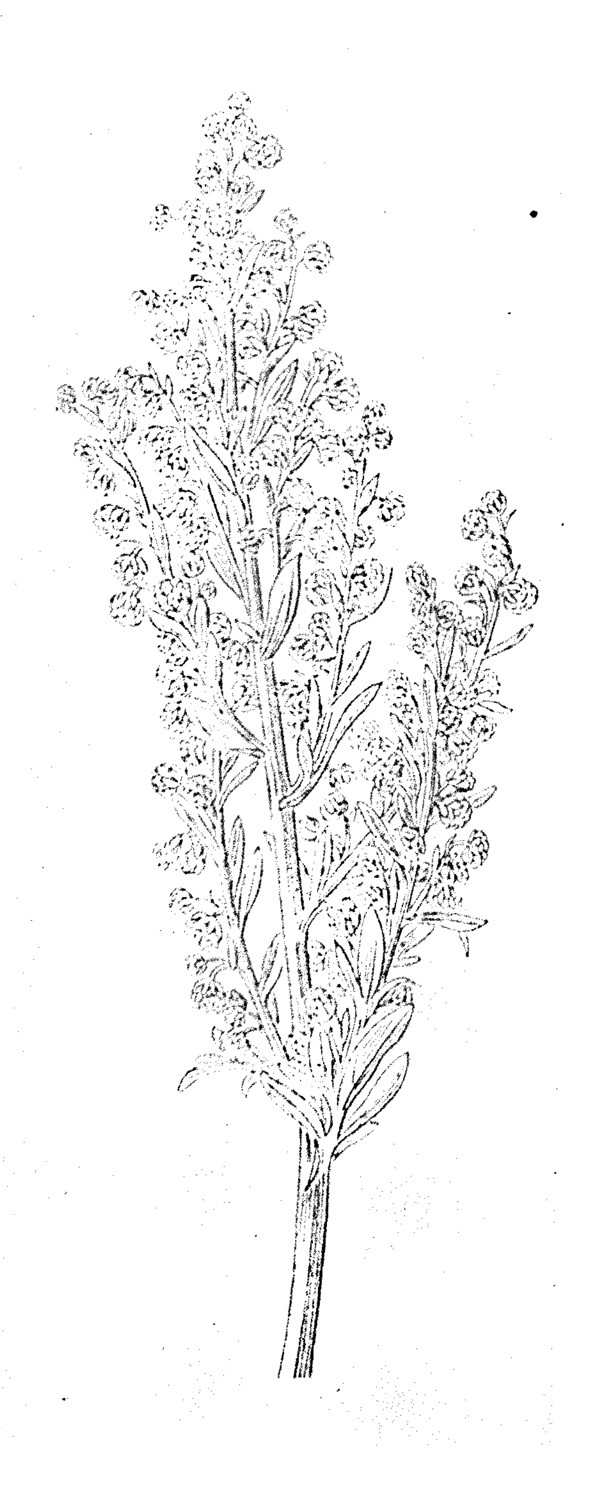
The plant grows wildly in waste areas.

Part Used : Dried herb specially leaves and flowering tops.

Principle constituents : volatile oil containing thujone, isothujone (both are toxic), thujol known as absinthol, proazulene, thujyl alcohol, chamazulene, cadinene and phellendrene. The herb contains the bitter principles artabsin, absinthin a sesquiterpene lactone, anabsinthin and flavones. Leaves contain tannin, resin, succinic acid, potassium malates and nitrates.

Uses : Absinthe is an excellent bitter tonic, antiseptic and diuretic. It promotes menstruation and reduces body temperature. It is considered one of the best gastric tonic used for dyspepsia and stomach pains. Worm wood liquor affects the central nervous system. Prolonged use, produces irreversible nervous degeneration which may be due to thujone. It increases hepatic secreation and used in liver and gallbladder disorders. The oil was formerly used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages but it produces addiction. It causes contact dermatitis and convulsions similar to epilepsy. Because thujone and isothujone are toxic, the plant is prohibited in some countries.

References : 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43.



(39) ARTEMISIA ARBORESCENS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Tree wormwood.

Local Name : شجره مريم ، دقن الشيخ
شجر ابيض ، سيبه ، مريان

Description : Ornamental weedy shrub 45- 100 cm high with woody erect silvery white shoots. Leaves white on both surfaces, narrow linear. Flower heads globose, stalked forming terminal leafy panicles,

Part Used : The entire plant.

Principle constituents : It contains the sesquiterpene arborescin and volatile oil containing thujol, thujone, mixture of hydrocarbons and azulenes.

Uses : In the folklore medicine it is used to treat small pox and some skin diseases. It is applied to skin ulcers and boils as an antiseptic.

References : 1, 3.





(40) ARTEMISIA CAMPESTRIS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

Local Name : شعال ، تقفت

Description : A wild woody branched erect herb about 20-80 cm high with brownish red and glabrous stem. Leaves sericeous when young, often glabrescent, basal 2- 3 pinnatisect, petiolate, middle 1- 2 pinnatisect, sessile, uppermost simple. Capitula ovoid to globose shortly pedunculate. Involucre glabrous or rarely hairy. Corolla yellow or reddish. The plant grows wildly in the waste dry places. Most common in all the Jamahiriya.

Part Used : The dried inflorescences.

Principle constituents : volatile oil, sterols and flavone glycosides.

Uses : Used as valuable livestock fodder and in the treatment of wounds and burns. As puoultice it is good for cramped muscles.

References : 1.



(41) ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Tarragon, Estragon.

Local Name : طرخون ، حوزان

Description : A popular perennial glabrous erect and branched herb 60 cm high . Leaves linear lanceolate , basal ones three parted at the apex , upper ones sessile , they are aromatic .

Flower heads nearly globular whitish green in long loose panicles.

The plant is cultivated as condiment.

Part Used : Leaves and flower heads.

Principle constituents : Volatile oil having anise like odour contains phellandrene, ocimene, methylchavicol and hydroxy coumarine known as herniarin.

Uses : Good condiment, stimulates apetite, usually added to vinegar and mustard, digestive and used on a large scale in industry as food preservative. It has no therapeutic application but used for the production of tarragon volatile oil.

References : 1, 3, 12, 21, 24, 38, 39, 40, 54.



(42) ARTEMISIA HERBA - ALBA LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Wormseed, Barbary santonica, Wormwood.

Local Name : شيح

Description : A perennial herb 30- 50 cm high. Stems are many and branching from the base with ovate orbicular leaves, pipinnate- partite into oblong to oblong linear lobes, upper leaves are smaller and in clusters. The herb grows in Sabha, Benghazi and in Tripoli areas.

Part Used : Unexpanded flower heads.

Principle constituents : Volatile oil containing thujone, santonin, the sterols beta- sitosterol and stigmasterol.

Uses : The oil is used as vermifuge.

References : 1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 54.



(43) ARUNDO DONAX LINN .
GRAMINEAE

English Name : Giant reed, Persian reed, Bamboo.

Local Name : غاب ، غاب بلدي ، قصب

Description : A fast spreading stiffy upright tall grass 2- 6 m high. Leaves 2- 5 cm long, smooth and about 6 cm wide. The spirelike flower plume is often 60 cm long.

The plant is cultivated for hedges or windbreaks.

Part Used : Rhizomes and leaves.

Principle constituents : The plant contains the alkaloids donaxine $C_{11}H_{14}N_2$ m. p. 138 - 39 C° known as gramine which is indole alkylamine , donaxarine and unknown phenolic alkaloid $C_{13}H_{16}O_2N_2$.

Uses : In the form of infusion it is used to diminish milk secretion. It is diaphoretic and diuretic. The plant has vasopressing activity. Addition of honey increases the diaphoretic effect.

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 21, 22, 25, 50, 57.



(44) ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS LINN.
LILIACEAE

English Name : Common asparagus, Asparagus fern, Esculent asparagus.

Local Name : أسبرجس ، هليون ، كشك الماظ ، زكوم

Description : A tall, highly branched perennial herb. Stems are covered with numerous bunches of soft needle leaves which are in fact modified branches. Flowers are borne at the bases of the branches, they are unisexual, very small in the form of greenish white or pink bells. The fruits are red berries. The plant is cultivated for the production of the shoots.

Part Used : Young shoots, and rhizomes.

Principle constituents : Saponins, asparagin (having a characteristic odour), tannin, minerals and glycolic acid. The glucosides, vanillin, coniferin and rutin. Sugars glucose and rhamnose.

Uses : Roots and fruits are excellent mild diuretic. Shoots are edible as vegetable. Young stems produce dermatitis. Infusion of the fruits is used as a contraceptive and induces menstruation. In India the plant is used for flatulence, urinary calculus, cardiac dropsy, rheumatism and chronic gout. The plant is demulcent and aphrodisiac.

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 38.



(45) ASPHODELUS MICROCARPUS SOLZM.

LILIACEAE

English Name : Asphodel, King's- rod.

Local Name : بلوز ، برواق ، خنثى ، عنصل ، ليه القطوط

Description : An annual plant 10- 50 cm high. Leaves narrowly linear semiterate, fistulose, tapering, shorter than the scape with white pink striped flowers. The plant grows wildly in Tripoli, Garian, Homs and Benghazi.

Part Used : Bulbs and seeds.

Principle constituents : Bulbs contain the anthraquinones asphodeline $C_{30} H_{18} O_8$ m.p. 284 - 9 C°, microcarpine $C_{30} H_{18} O_8$ m.p. 304 - 11 C° , aloe - emodin and chrysophanol . They contain an anthraquinone glycoside , stachydrine alkaloid , luteolin 7 - digulcoside m. p. 191 C° and homoorientin . They contain traces of colchicine alkaloid .

Uses : The free anthraquinones possess spasmogenic properties while chrysophanol glucoside has a relaxation effect. In India it is used externally to treat ulcers. In Kuwait the seeds are used to make a kind of dried milk.

The root or tuber is reputed to prevent pregnancy.

References : 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 21, 32, 33.



(46) ASTRAGALUS HAMOSUS LINN.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Dwarf yellow, Milk vetch.

Local Name : دقيس - قرين

Description : An annual plant 15- 40 cm long diffusely branched. Leaflets 8- 12 pairs ovate to oblong. Flowers yellowish- white. The plant occurs in Tripoli and Benghazi areas.

Part Used : Buds.

Principle constituents : Buds contain gum like tragacanth and saponin.

Uses : Carminative, demulcent, emollient used in cases of irritated mucus membrane. It is emetic and lactagogue.

References : 1, 2, 3, 14, 21, 36.



(47) ASTRAGALUS TRIBULOIDES DEL .

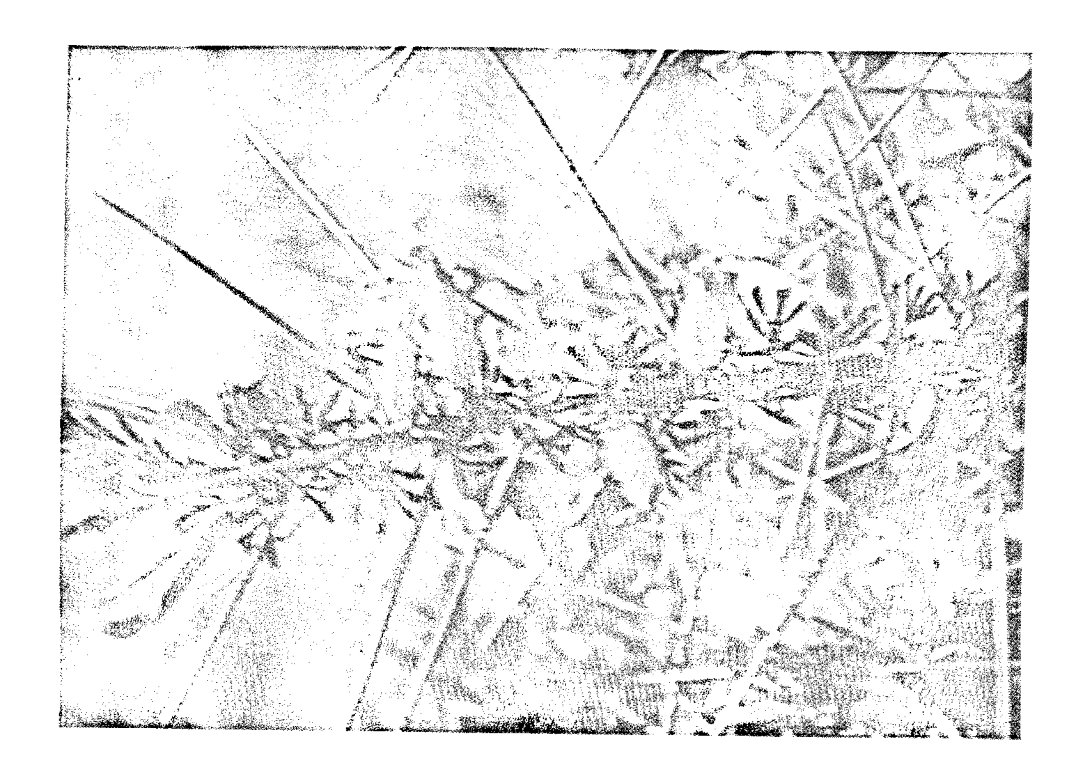
LEGUMINOSAE

The plant is known as Locoweed and is almost similar to A. hamosus.

It is an annual plant with prostrate and ascending branches. Leaflets 6- 10 pairs elliptical- oblong often folded. Corolla purple, pods usually 3 jointed together.

The plant grows in Tripoli and Benghazi areas. The whole herb contains gum and is used as emollient and demulcent.

References : 1, 2, 3, 14, 21, 26.





(48) ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS LINN .
CHENOPODIACEAE

English Name : Mountain spinach, Orache, Spinach, Sea purslane.

Local Name : اسفاناخ ، اسفاناخ حجازي ، سبانخ
قطف ابيض ، اسفاناخ جبلي ، حسن المرأة

Description : Herb with pale yellow to dark reddish triangular leaves and small clusters of purplish flowers.

The plant grows wildly in the cultivated areas and can be cultivated.

Part Used : The entire herb.

Principle constituents : It is like spinach rich in saponins. It contains the alkaloid chenopodine, vitamin A and betanin.

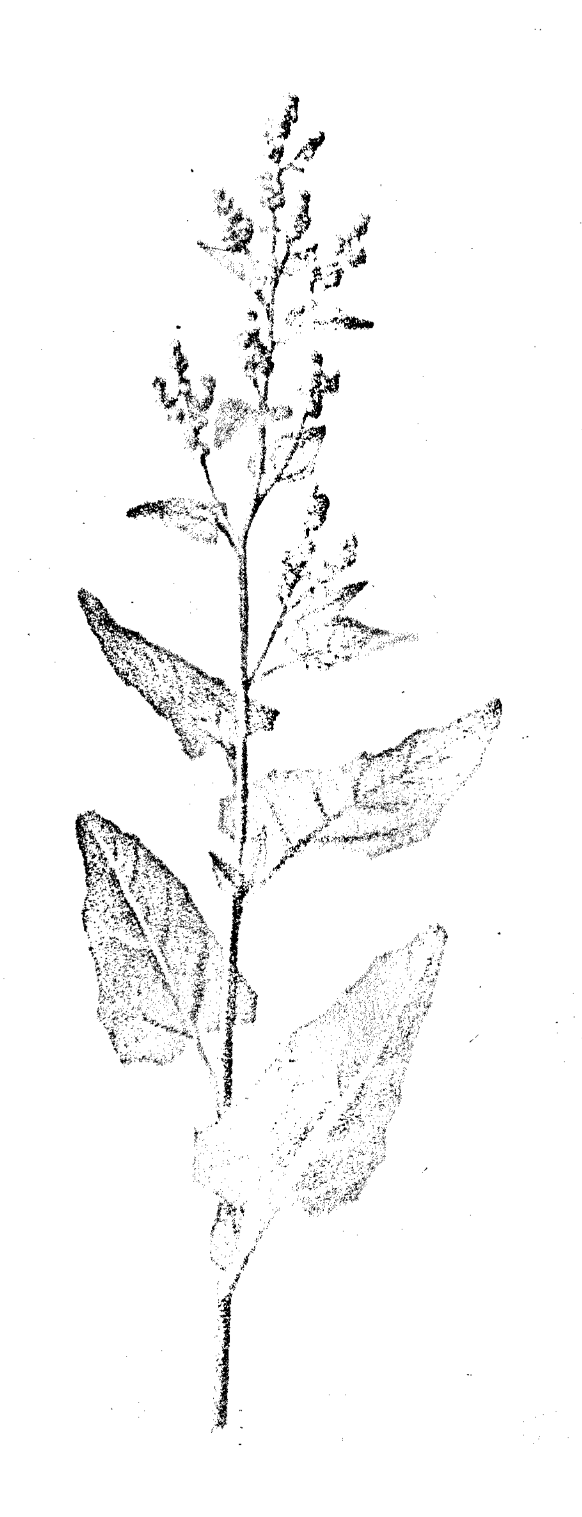
Seed flour is rich in vitamin A.

Uses : Leaves are eaten as salads. The plant is used in cases of vitamin A deficiency.

The herb is used in preparations for soothing inflammations . Seeds are used as emetics .

References : 1, 3, 21, 33, 40.





(49) AVENA SATIVA LINN.

GRAMINEAE

English Name : Common oat, Cultivated oat, Oat .

Local Name : سبول ، ابو شرفت ، زمير ، زيوان
شوفان ، هدطهان ، قصيبه

Description : A cultivated stout, erect annual cereal. Leaves about 30 cm long and 3 cm wide. Flowering and fruiting panicles often 30 cm long.

Part Used : The grains.

Principle constituents : Oat is a first class food, rich in calcium and various minerals as iron, copper cobalt, manganese and zinc. It contains starch, protein and lipids. The grains contain the vanilloside avenin and the alkaloids ergothioneine, hordenine and trigonelline.

Uses : Oat is a good nutrient as cereal food especially in casesof diabetes and dyspepsia.

The tincture is used by Ayurvedic Indian practitioners as opium substitute to cure opium and smoking habit. It shows hypoglycemic activity. It is also nerve tonic and stimulant.

References : 1, 2, 3, 12, 21, 22, 24, 33, 38, 40, 50.



(50) BALANITES AEGYPTIACA DEL .
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

English Name : Jericho balsam, Thorn balsam, Zachum.

Local Name : بلح الصحراء ، تمر العبيد ، تبراك
هليج ، هجليج ، زقوم ، حالج

Description : A perennial plant about 150 cm high. Stem slender. Leaves obovate- elliptical woolly, short petioled. Inflorescence cymes 3-5 flowered subsessile, petals longer than the sepals. Fruit drupe. The plant occurs in Fezzan and Gat.

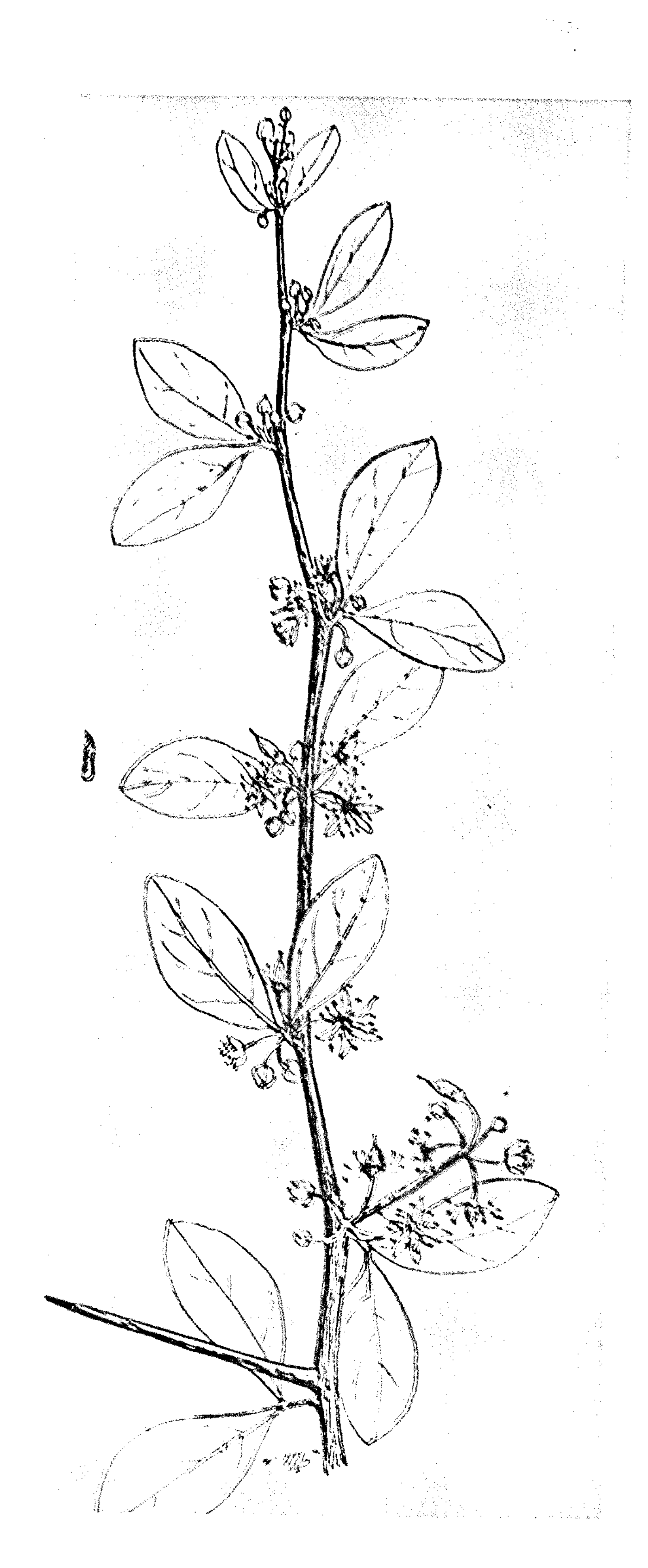
Part Used : Bark, seeds, fruits and leaves.

Principle constituents : Contains saponin, the kernel contains tasteless oil and steroidal sapogenin a haemolytic agent closely related to digitogenin known as nitogenin.

Uses : The bulb is edible, used as detergent for cleaning silk and cotton. Seeds, fruits, barks and leaves are anthelmintic and purgative. Fruits are used for boils, leucodermia and other skin diseases . The bulb is fish poison not toxic to man and other worm blooded animals. Seeds are expectorant used in cough and colic. Fruit kernel, bark and root are lethal to moluscs. The leaves are used as detergent for malignant wounds.

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 25, 54.





(51) BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA WILLD.

GRAMINEAE

English Name : Bamboo.

Local Name : قنا ، خيزران

Description : A clump bamboo with clums up to 10 cm at the base, leaves 8- 20 cm long and 2 cm wide. Lower branches are thorny. The plant is cultivated as ornamental.

Part Used : Leaves and young shoots.

Principle constituents : Young shoots contain cyanogenetic glycosides, benzoic acid, reducing sugar, resins, waxes, choline, betaine, nuclease, urease and proteolytic enzymes.

Uses : The aqueous extract of the leaves lowers blood pressure. It is emmenagogue. Young shoots are poisonous.

Bamboo sugar is tonic, useful in fever, cough and in snake bites.

References : 1, 3, 12, 13, 17, 21.



(52) BAUHINIA VARIEGATA LINN.
CAESALPINIACEAE

English Name : Bauhinia, Butterfly tree, Ebony wood.

Local Name : بوهينيا

Description : Evergreen ornamental shrub. Leaves twins. Flowers rose to purple- red sometime streaked with crimson.

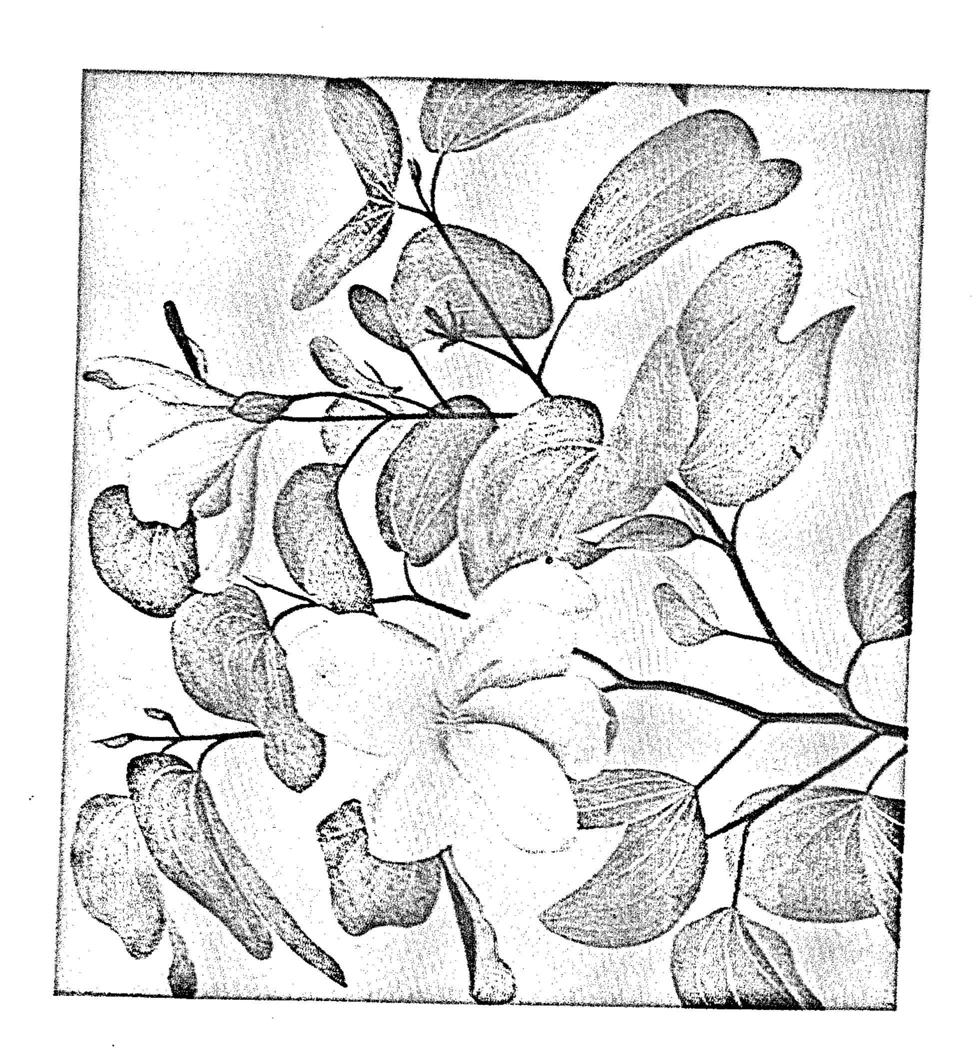
Part Used : Bark, root, gum, leaves, seeds and flowers.

Principle constituents : The glycosides isoquercitrin m. p. 220- 27 C° and astragalin m. p. 176- 78 C° , tannin and gum.

Uses : The bark is tonic and astringent. Roots are carminative. Flowers are laxative.

References : 1, 3, 13, 21.





(53) BETA VULGARIS LINN.
CHENOPODIACEAE

Var. alba	:	Forage beet	بنجر العلف
Var. altissima	:	Sugar beet	بنجر السكر
Var. conditiva	:	Beet root	بنجر
Var. flavescens	:	Chard	سلق

Description : An annual cultivated vegetable or fodder plant. Description varies according to varieties. Flowers axillary terminal, green spiked either solitary or in clusters 2- 3 together.

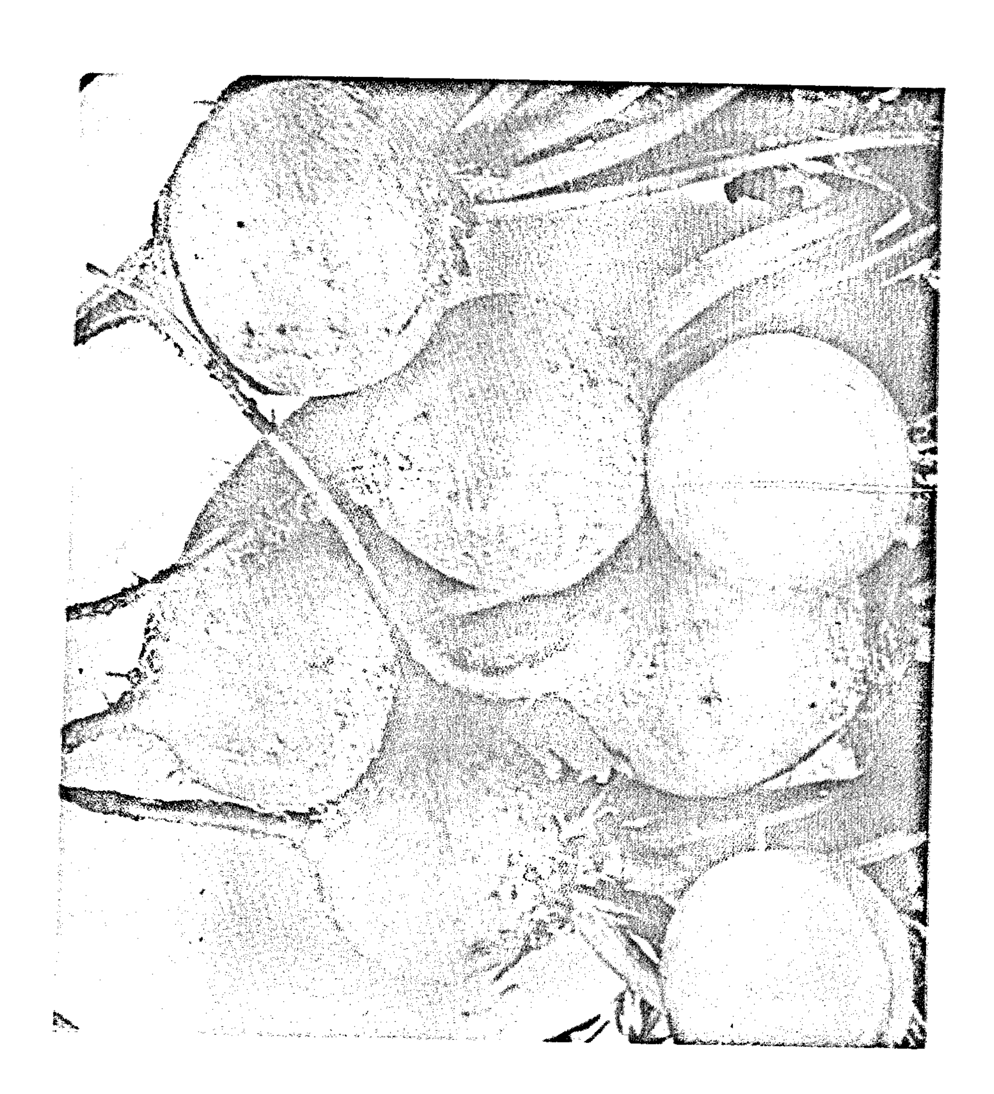
Part Used : Roots, leaves and seeds.

Principle constituents : The beets are generally rich in saponins. They contain betaine, vitamins, asparagin, raphanol, sugars and glycuronide. Sugar beet contains vanillin.

Uses : The different varieties of beets are cultivated as food, fodder for animals or as source of sugar sucrose. Beet root is expectorant, in large doses it is purgative. Leaves have estrogenic activity. They are applied to burns and bruises. Seeds are cooling and diaphoretic.

References : 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 40.





(54) BETULA ALBA LINN.
BETULACEAE

English Name : Birch, Weeping birch.

Local Name : شجرة التامول

Description : A small tree characterized by its papery-white bark which peels away in strips. The trunk base is grey, rough, branches have small warts on their surfaces, leaves deciduous, alternate, pointed, oval turning yellow in autumn. The tree is monoecious. The fruit is an achene. The plant was introduced into Benghazi but does not appear to have survived.

Part Used : Bark and leaves.

Principle constituents : Leaves contain flavonoid pigments. Bark contains the glycoside betulin and tannin.

Uses : Boiled bark is used for treating wounds, As an infusion it is a good diuretic. In some countries the bark is used for tanning hides.

References : 1, 3, 18, 22, 38, 50.



(55) BIXA ORELLANA LINN.
BIXACEAE

English Name : Annatto dye plant, Arnotta tree.

Local Name : شجرة صبغ الأناتو

Description : An evergreen tree. Leaves alternate ovate 15-18 cm long. Flowers 5 cm in diameter rose pink with 5 petals and darker stamens.

The tree was introduced into Tripoli.

Part Used : Fruit, root, seeds and leaves.

Principle constituents : The colouring matter bixin m. p. 197- 9C° has been isolated from the seeds. The oil contains the alcohol bixol.

Uses : Fruits are astringent and purgative. Root bark is antipyretic. It is a good remedy for gonorrhea and snake bites. Leaves are used in jaundice.

Bixin is used as a dye in food industry in colouring butter and cheese.

References : 1, 3, 12, 13, 21.



(56) BORAGO OFFICINALIS LINN.
BORAGINACEAE

English Name : Borage, Common borage, Tale- wort.

Local Name : لسان الثور

Description : A robust annual herb covered with coarse hairs, 30- 60 cm high. Leaves oval, hispid. Flowers star- shaped, bright blue with brown anthers, upto 2.5 cm in diameter grouped in a branching cyme. It occurs in Gubba, and Benghazi area.

Part Used : Flowers and Leaves.

Principle constituents : Mucilage, tannins, allantoin, anthocyanins, traces of volatile oil and potassium nitrate.

Uses : The plant is used as refreshing drink like tea. The leaves are diuretic and are used in the treatment of rheumatism. Leaves are eaten like spinach or added to salads. Flowers are emollient and they are added to wine. An infusion eases cold, bronchitis and pneumonia.

References : 1, 3, 22, 24 38, 39, 40.



(57) BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS LINN .
CRUCIFERAE

English Name : Field mustard, Wild cabbage, Swede--turnip.

Local Name : حارة

Description : An annual wild plant 30- 100 cm high having less swollen top root than turnip. Flowers yellow bunched together. Fruit is a pod 2 cm long. The plant grows wildly in the waste areas.

Part Used : Seeds.

Principle constituents : Seeds contain fixed oil known as oil of colza, sinigrin glucoside, myrosin enzyme, erucic acid and volatile oil known as rape oil.

Uses : Like Brassica napus. It is used for the production of oils. It is used in snake bites. Very palatable to sheep and it is eaten by livestock .

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24.



(58) BRASSICA NAPUS LINN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name : Rape, Naphew, Nape, Winter rape.

Local Name : سلجم

Description : An annual or biennial plant of one meter or more in height. Leaves glabrous or slightly hairy, glaucous green, wilting soon after flowering. Flowers are sulphur yellow in colour. The plant is cultivated as an oil producing plant.

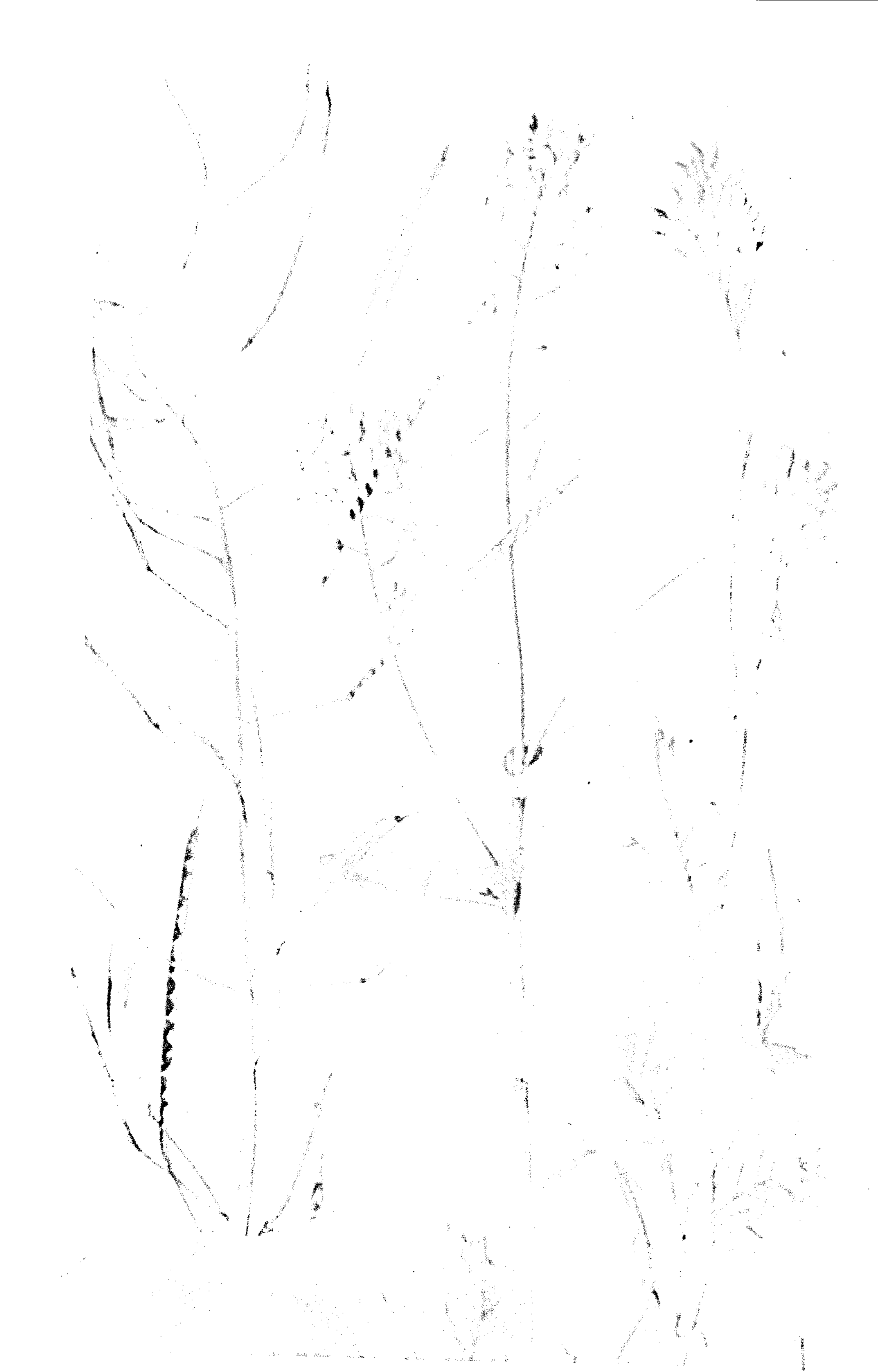
Part Used : Oil from the seeds, roots and juice.

Principle constituents : Seeds contain gluconapin glucoside, erucic acid, volatile and fixed oils. It is cultivated mainly for the production of rape oil which is nutrient and rich in protein. Seeds contain six glycosides which are glucoiberin glucorapiferin, sinalbin, gluconapin, glucobrassicanapin and gluconasturtin. Roots contain allantoic acid and allantoin.

Uses : Rape oil obtained by cold expression is edible, while that obtained by hot expression is used in industry, refined oil is known as colza oil. Alantion is used in comsmetics. Roots are emollient .

Toxicity appears as digestive syndromes. The animal does not feed, then is constipated, the mucous membranes show yellow colouration , diffucult breathing,the animal becomes blind and mad.Sheep are seldom affected.

References : 1, 3, 10, 13, 19, 21, 24, 38, 40.



(59) BRASSICA OLERACEA LINN .

CRUCIFERAE

var . capitata	Cabbage	كرنب ، ملفوف
var . botrytis	Cauliflower	نوار ، قرنبيط ، بروكلي

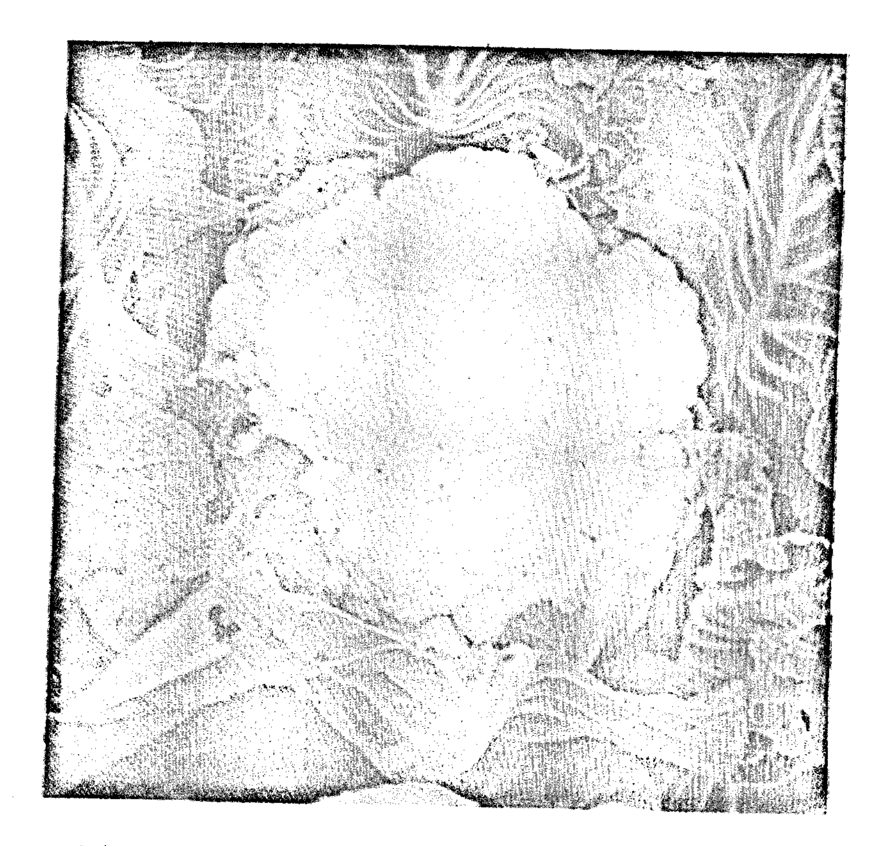
Description : Cabbage and Cauliflower are both well known vegetables cultivated annually in the winter.

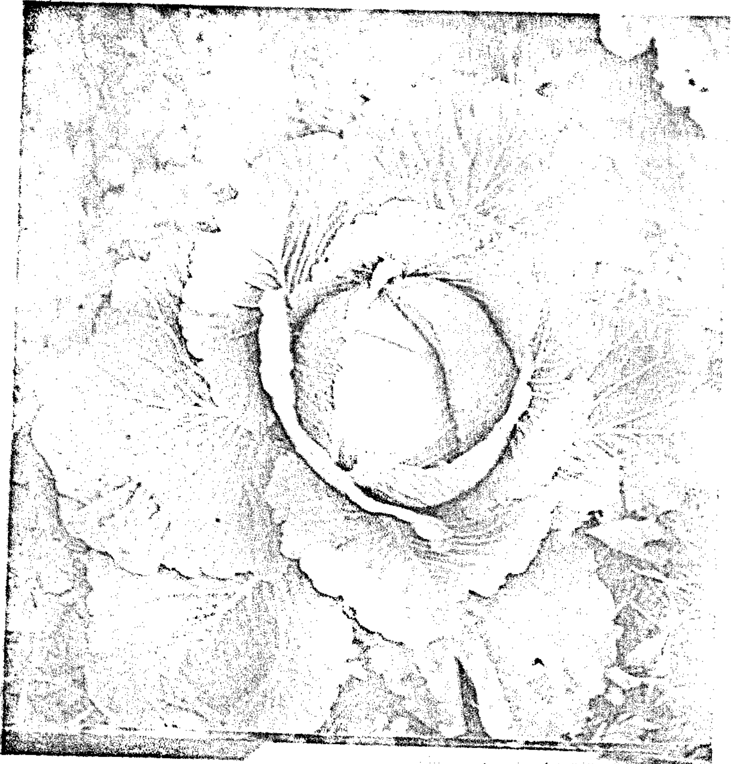
Part Used : Leaves and flowers.

Principle constituents : The leaves of the cabbage contain diglyceride-phosphoricacid,fatty material and vitamins A and B complex. Seeds contain volatile oil. The cauliflower contains vitamin A, alantoin, alantoic acid andthe enzyme allantoinase. Leaves and buds contain malic, oxalic, succinic and ascorbic acids .

Uses : Leaves are nutrient and bitter stomachic. Fresh leaf extract is good for gastrodudenal ulcers. Sedative to bronchi. It is advised to be used in case of brain fatigue due to hard mental work. Leaf extract added to boric acid removes skin ulcers and releaves rheumatic pains and erysiples (type of skin diseases). Seed extract proved antibiotic and fungicidal activities. Leaf strained decoction is used externally in varicose-veins, impetigo and thyroid disturbance.

References : 1, 3, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 50, 57.





(60) BRASSICA RAPA LINN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name : Turnip, Common turnip.

Local Name : لفت

Description : An annual plant cultivated as vegetable. It is a close relative of wild cabbage (Brassica campestris) 30- 100 cm high characterized by its white- fleshed swollen root which does not taper to a point.

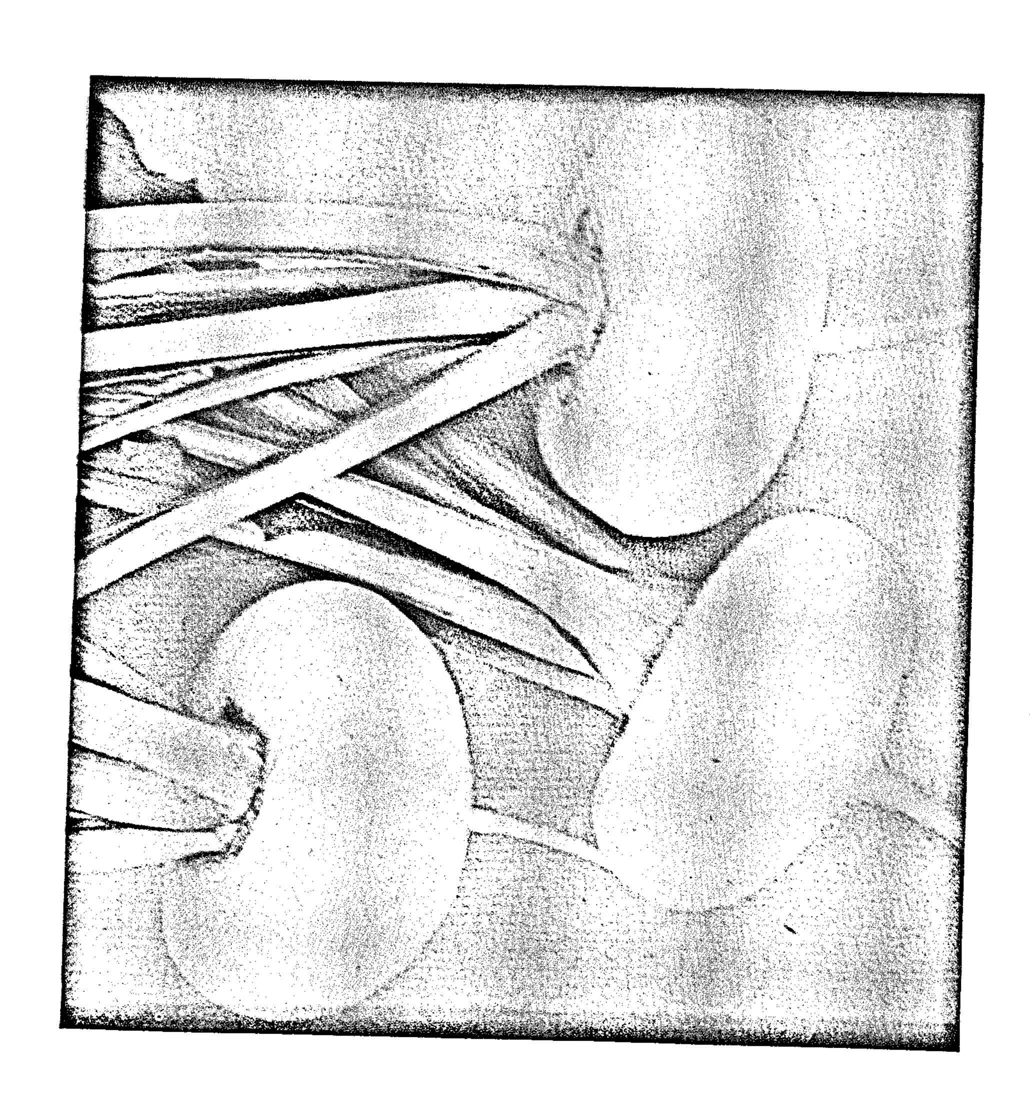
Part Used : Roots.

Principle constituents : Roots are nutrient containing iron and some vitamins. It contains volatile oil. Almost as Brassica campestris in composition and effects. It contains rapine but not sinigrin.

Uses : Roots are edible. They are eaten either boiled or pickled. Concentration 1×10^6 of rapine prevents growth of bacteria, fungi, yeast and other parasites of man and animal.

References : 1, 3, 10, 13, 16, 24, 38, 40.





(61) BRASSICA TOURNEFORTII GOUAN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name : Mustard.

Local Name : عسلوز ، شلطام

Decription : An annual hairy plant upto 50 cm high. Leaves with dentate segments, small and linear in rosette. Fruit is a pod 2.5 cm long.

Flower greenish yellow.

The plant is cultivated as an appetizer.

Part Used : The overground green parts.

Principle constituents : The plant contains sulphur containing glycosides.

Used : It is widly used in Libya added to the food. as appetizer.

References :1, 2, 3, 5.



(62) BRYONIA DIOICA JACQ .
CUCURBITACEAE

English Name : Bryony , White bryony .

Local Name : عنب الحيه ، خيطه

Description : A perennial tendril - climber with a massive rootstock attaining the size of a man's head . Leaves are dull pale green , their shape resembling that of ivy . Flowers greenish - yellow in a loose corymb , 5 green striped petals , male and female flowers are on separate plants . The fruit is a red berry .

The plant occurs in Homs , Benghazi , Ajedabia , Fueihat , Derna and Tobruk .

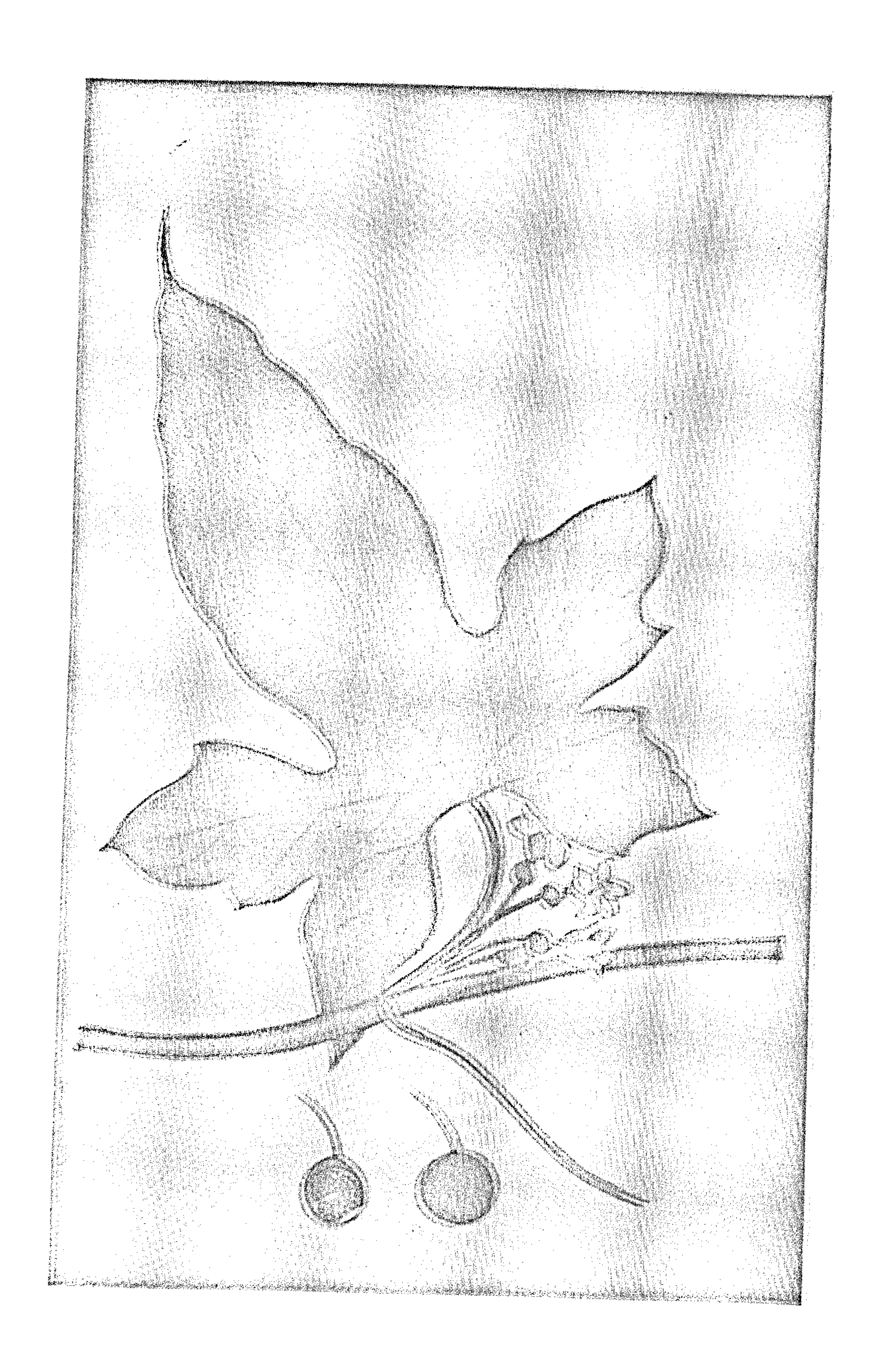
Part Used : Roots .

Principle constituents : Roots contain resins containing cucurbitacines . They contain the resin bryresin , the glycoside bryonin which is very bitter . The leaves and stems contain the alkaloid bryonicine and traces of volatile oil . The toxic berries contain the carotenoid lycopin .

Uses : The resin is drastic purgative in very small doses . It is known to be hypoglycemic and used in liver and spleen diseases . The drug is also used in cases of rheumatic arthritis.

Toxicity appears as vomiting , diarrhea . Toxicity is common among the people who use the plant to produce abortion .

References : 1 , 3 , 19 , 32 , 33 , 38 , 39 , 40 .



(63) BUDDLEIA MADAGASCARIENSIS LAM.

LOGANIACEAE

English Name : Smoke bush.

Local Name : بضليا

Description : woody to semi- woody ornamental shrub with large conspicuous cup- shaped orange flower in clusters. It has spreading branches, woolly twigs and oblong pointed leaves 15 cm long.

Part Used : Leaves.

Principle constituents : The leaves contain quercetrin m. p. 313 - 15 C° , the flavone glycoside linarin m. p. 272 - 74 C° quaternary alkaloid m. p. 138 - 40 C° , hydrocarbon m. p. 44 - 45 C° , two phytosterols $C_{30}H_{52}O$ and $C_{20}H_{34}O$ and the sugars rhamnose , sucrose and galactose .

Uses : Central nervous system depressant.

References : 1, 3, 13.



(64) BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS LINN.

BUXACEAE

English Name : Common box, Bux wood.

Local Name : عتق ، بقس ، شمشاد

Description : An evergreen bush about 1 - 6 m. high. It sometimes attains the size of a small tree. It has very hard wood, smooth greyish bark. Leaves small, oval, shiny and leathery. Flowers greenish, produced in clusters in the axils of the leaves, there is a female flower surrounded by a number of male flowers. It was introduced into Benghazi.

Part Used : The whole plant especially leaves and root bark .

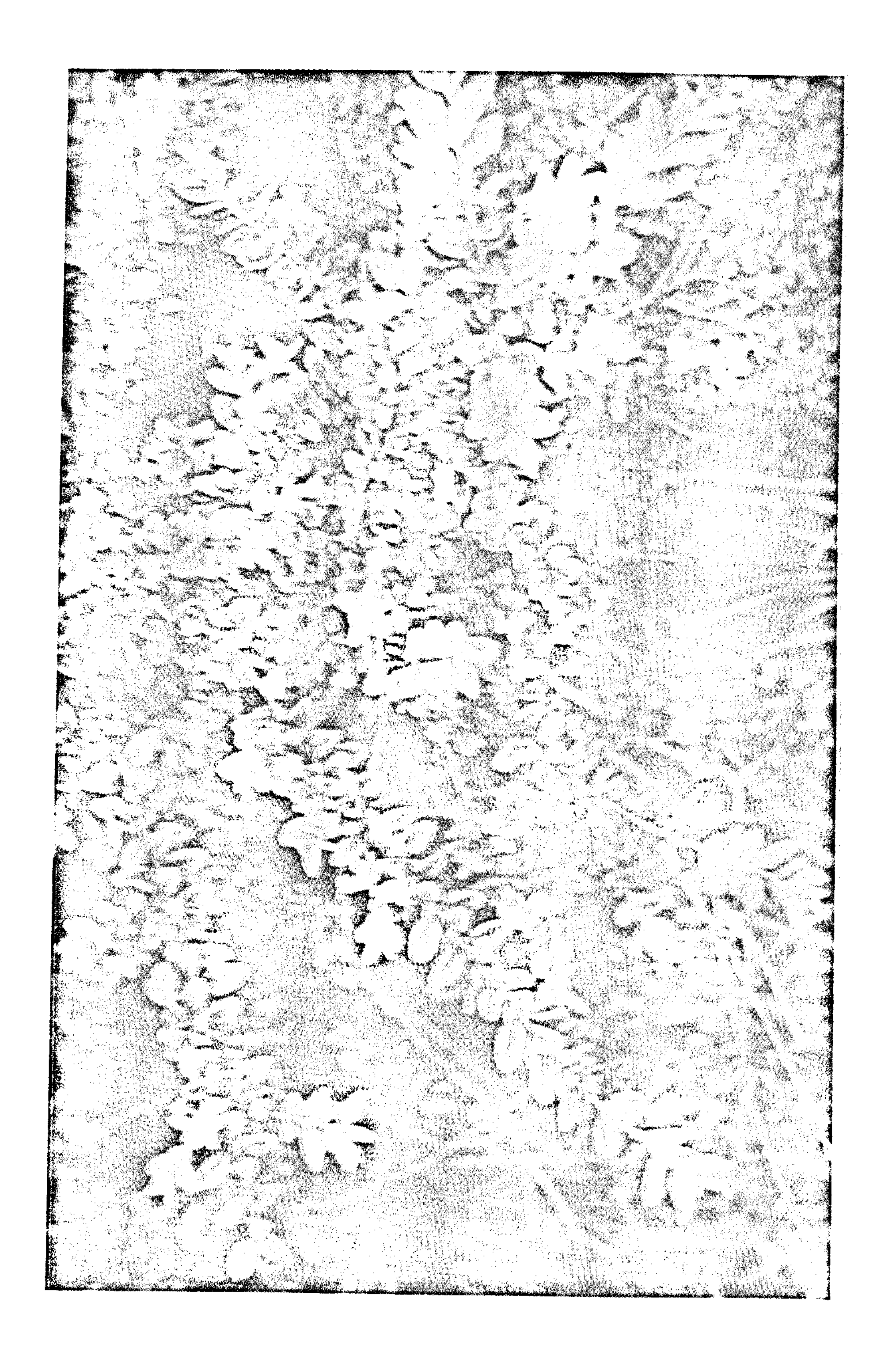
Principle constituents : Leaves and twigs contain the steroidal alkaloids cyclobuxine, buxine, buxinamine, buxinidine and parabuxine and volatile oil. Alkaloids known as A. B. C. D. L. M. N., bebeerine and isochondodendrine occur in small amounts. Tannin is also present.

Uses : Leaves are purgative, diaphoretic, used in rheumatism and syphilis.

Bark is vermifuge, purgative and emetic.

The plant is poisonous, it causes dermatitis, vomiting, diarrhea and death due to respiratory failure.

References : 1, 3, 12, 19, 21, 22, 25, 32, 33, 38, 40.



(65) CAESALPINIA SAPPAN LINN.
CAESALPINIACEAE

English Name : Sapan, Sappan wood.

Local Name : بقم هندي

Description : An ornamental tree of about 12 m high. Leaves with 10 - 12 pairs of pinnae each with 10 - 12 pairs of oblique, oval - oblong emarginate leaflets.

Part Used : Bark, seeds and wood.

Principle constituents : The plant contains alkaloids, tannins, saponins and phytosterols.

Uses : Bark decoction is used in case of haemorrhage especially in the lungs. It is considered anti - tuberculosis and tonic when given to women after child - birth. It is also used in cases of diarrhea and dysentery.

Seeds are stomachic and sedative. Wood is used as colouring agent and furnishes the sappan wood of commerce.

References : 1, 2, 3, 13, 15, 17, 21.



(66) CAJANUS INDICUS SPRING.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Pigeon pea, Congo pea, Cajan pea.

Local Name : بسله هندي ، لوبيا سوداني

Description : An annual ornamental shrub used for wind-breaks, leaves alternate each with 3 soft hairy leaflets about 10 cm long. Flowers pea-like, yellow to orange in axillary racemes. Fruit is a pod 8 cm long.

Part Used : Seeds and leaves.

Principle constituents : Seeds contain the two globulins, cajanin and con- cajanin.

Uses : Seeds and leaves are made into a paste which is wormed and applied over the mamma to check secreation of milk.

Seeds are used in snake- bite.

References : 1, 3, 21.



(67) CALENDULA OFFICINALIS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Marygold flower, Garden marygold, Pot marygold.

Local Name: أقحوان ، عفيرة ، صفيرة ، زبيدة ، قرقهان

Description : An annual known plant about 50 cm high cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Flowers are bright orange or yellow, either single or double.

The plant is common in the gardens, cultivated as an ornamental one.

Part Used : Flowers and leaves.

Principle constituents : It contains volatile oil containing the carotenoids carotene, lycopin and calendulin. The plant contains saponins, resins, tannin, mucilage, sterols, bitter principles, oleanolic acid, glucoronic acid, salicylic acid, violaxanthine and flavoxanthine. Fresh blossoms contain azulenogenic sesquiterpene or sesquiterpene alcohol.

Uses : Leaves are diaphoretic, diuretic, oxytocic, emmenagogue, astringent, sedetive, antiemetic, aromatic and antianemic. They are used as herbicide, assist healing of ulcers and astringent like Hamamelis leaves. Flowers are used in case of dysmenorrhea and for the production of calendulin which is used in colouring food products as jellies and jams. The petals are used to adultrate safron flowers which are very expensive.

References : 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 38, 39, 40, 50.



(68) CALOTROPIS PROCERA AIT .

ASCLEPIADACEAE

English Name : Giant milk weed, Mudar plant, Sodom apple, Calotropis

Local Name : عشار ،كرنكا ، برمباك ، برنيخ

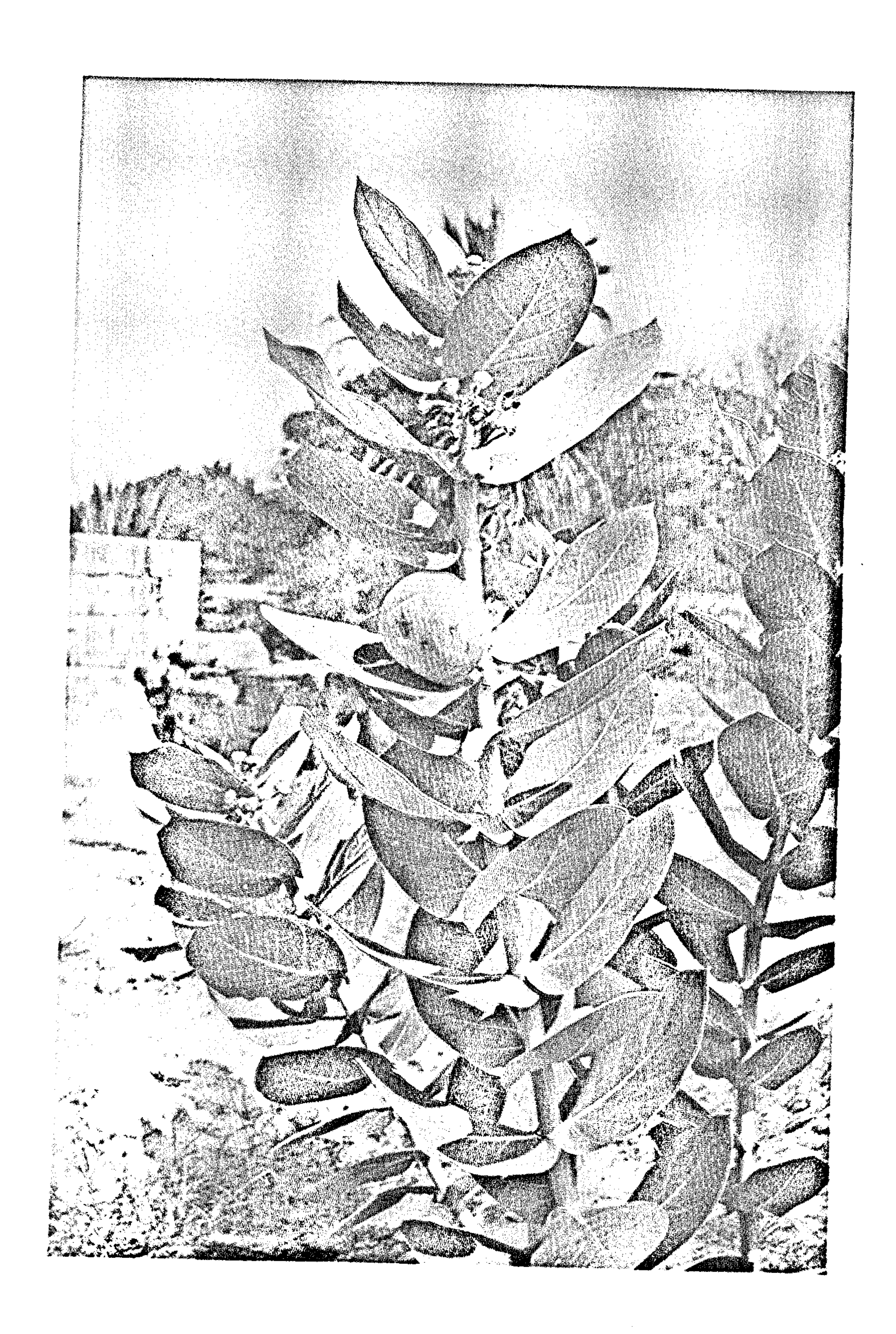
Description : A shrub 2- 4 m. high. Stem white corky. Leaves obovate 15 -20 cm long. Flowers white, starlike occurs in clusters. The plant contains irritant latex and grows in waste areas all over Libya.

Part Used : Bark, leaves, flowers and the latex.

Principle constituents : The cardinolide glycosides , usharin, usharidin, calotropin and its genin calotropagenin, calactin and calotoxin. The plant contains also madarin, gigantin, resins, alkaloids usharine 0. 45% and vorusharine and bitter principles. The unsaponifiable matter of the latex contains caoutchouc , trypsin , alpha & beta calotrpeol , proteoclastic enzyme similar to papain . Bark contains two alcohols giganteol and isogiganteol .

Uses : Latex is arrow poison (Digitalis- like action on the heart), drastic purgative and emmenagogue. The whole plant has an Ipeca- like action i. e. expectorant and in large doses emetic. In India the plant is used locally for elephantiasis, leprosy and chronic eczema. Powdered flowers are useful in cases of cold, cough, asthma and indigestion. They have detergent property. The plant is very toxic (15- 20 times toxic as strychnine alkaloid). It is used for murder and suicides in tropical America.

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, 22, 32, 33, 54.



(69) CANNABIS SATIVA LINN.
CANNABINACEAE
(MORACEAE)

English Name : Hemp , Common hemp , Marihuana , Hashish , Bhang , Cannabis , Dagga .

Local Name : حشيش

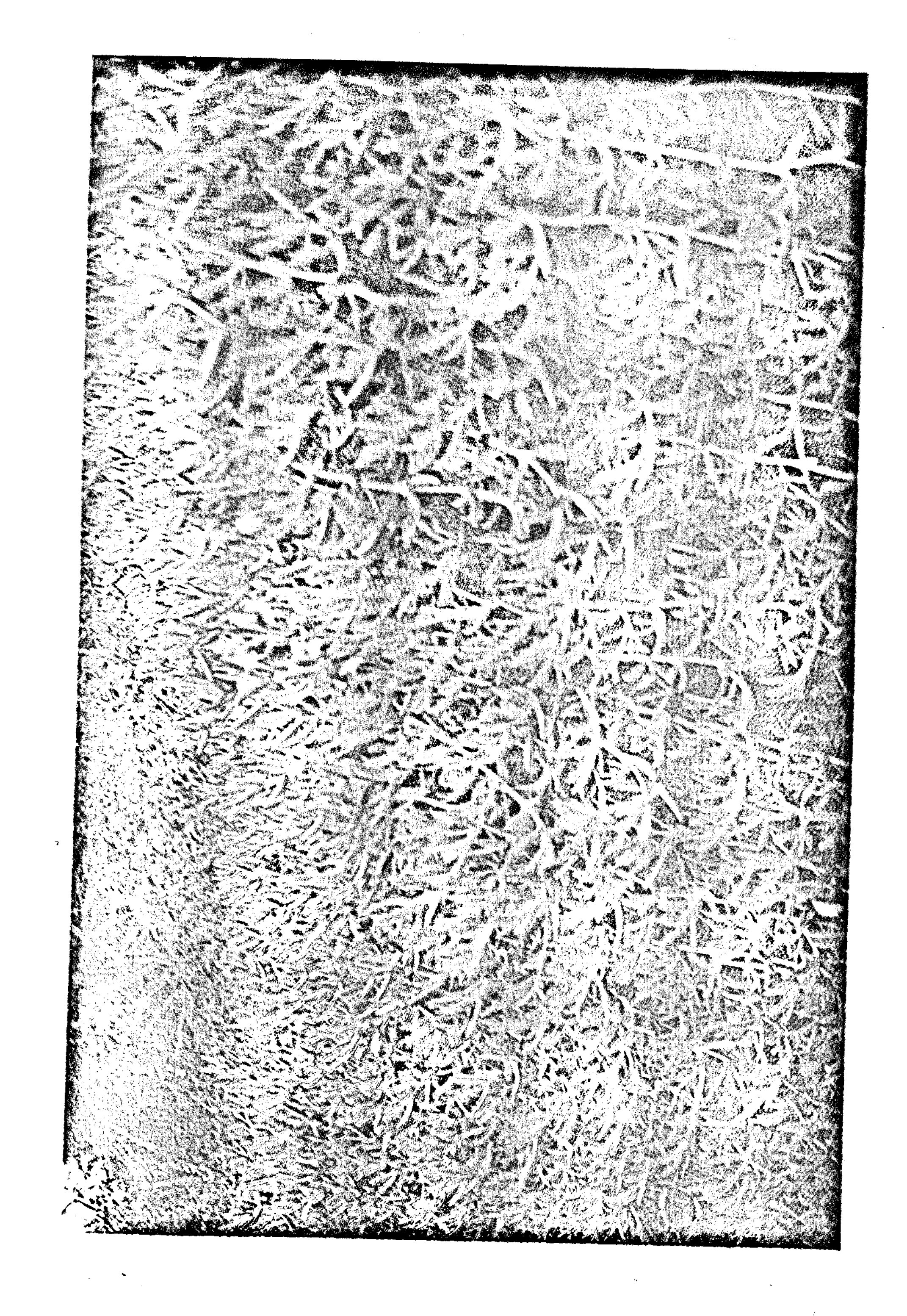
Description : An erect herb with glutinous inflorescence. Leaves alternate digitately compound with 3- 7 leaflets upto 20 cm long. Both staminate and pistillate greenish flowers being present on different plants. The plant was once cultivated in Derna.

Part Used : Dried flowering tops of the pistillate plants.

Principle constituents : Cannabis contains cannabidiol, cannabidiol carboxylic acid, cannabigerol, cannabichromene, cannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinol, volatile oil containing terpenes and sesquiterpenes, choline, the alkaloids cannabisativine and trigonelline.

Uses : The plant is not used medicinally today. It was used as sedative in migrain and to treat glaucoma. It has hallucinogenic properties and antibiotic activity against Gram positive bacteria. Seeds are used to feed birds. It is very dangerous as it induces loss of will, power and intellectual activity.

References : 1,2,3,10,12,13,17,21,22,25,26,33,38,40, 54.



(70) CAPPARIS SPINOSA LINN.

CAPPARIDACEAE

English Name: Caper bush, Common caper- bush.

Local Name : كبار ، ورد الجبل ، شوك الحمار
لصف ، آصف

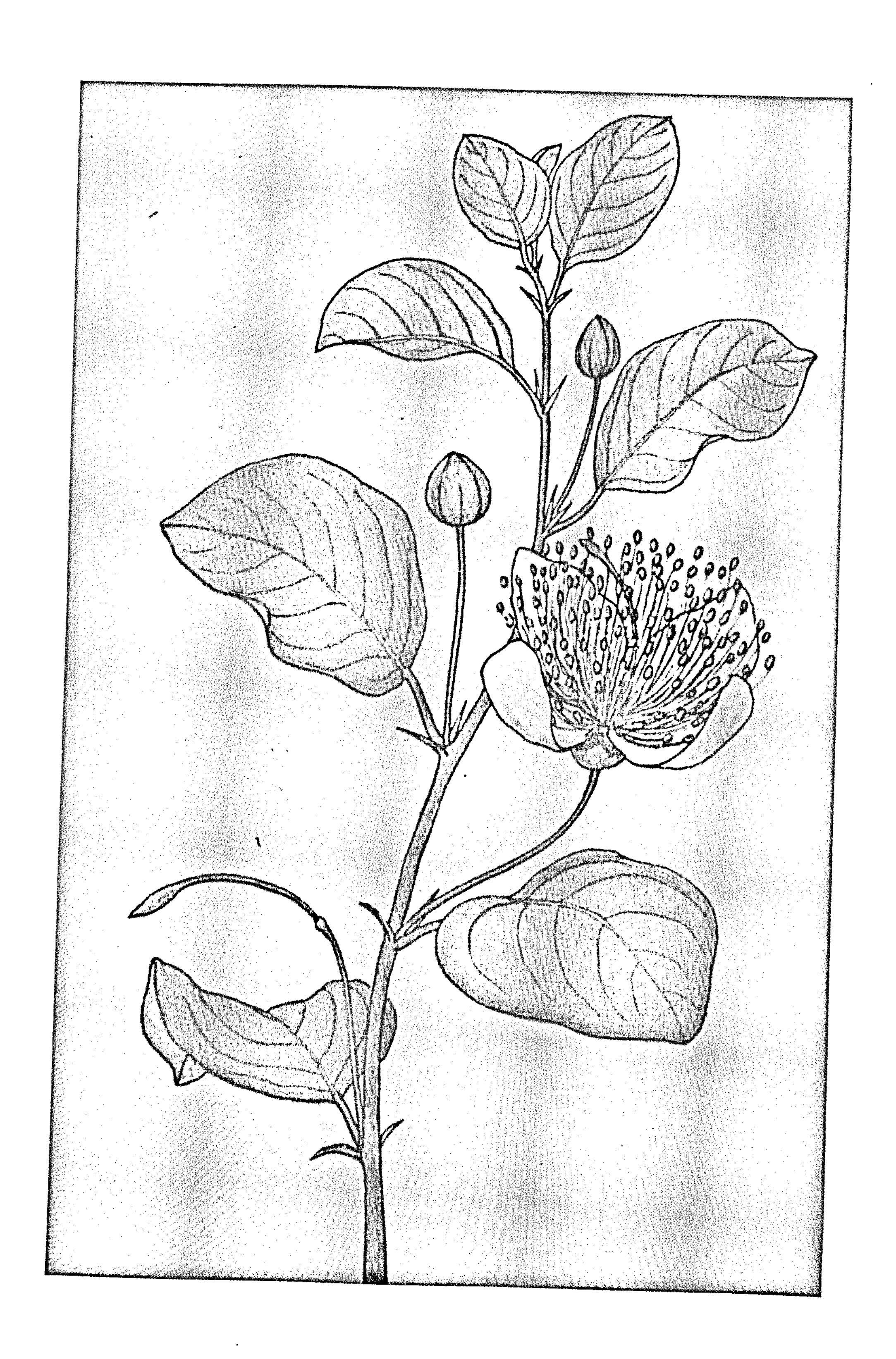
Description : A shrub 30- 100 cm high. Stem erct divaricately branched. Leaves petiolate, ovate to orbicular, obtuse ending in a prickle. Flower broad white tinged red outside and fruit berry. The plant grows in Tripoli, Tarhuna, Garian, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi.

Part Used : Over- ground parts.

Principle constituents : The plant contains bitter principles, rutin glycoside, enzyme myronase, rutic, capric and pectic acids, saponin, alkaloid stachydrine, sugars and a volatile compound with garlic odour. It may contain sulphur containing glycosides.

Uses : Expectorant, diuretic, antirheumatic and tonic. It is used in the treatment of arteriosclerosis and as poultice in the treatment of gout, scurvy and foot- ache. In the form of compresses it is used in ophthalmic diseases. The root bark is astringent and appetizer. The unexpanded floral buds are pickled in vinegar and used as spices with fish and poultry.

References : 1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 32, 33, 38, 40.



(71) CAPSELLA BURSA- PASTORIS LINN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name : Common shepherd's purse, Mothers heart.

Local Name : كيس الراعي ، مخلـه الراعي

Description : The plant is a very common weed characterized by its triangular or heart shaped seed pods. The stem grows 10 - 30 cm tall from a rosette of leaves that may be deeply cut or almost undivided. The upper leaves clasp the stem. It is common in cultivated lands and waste places.

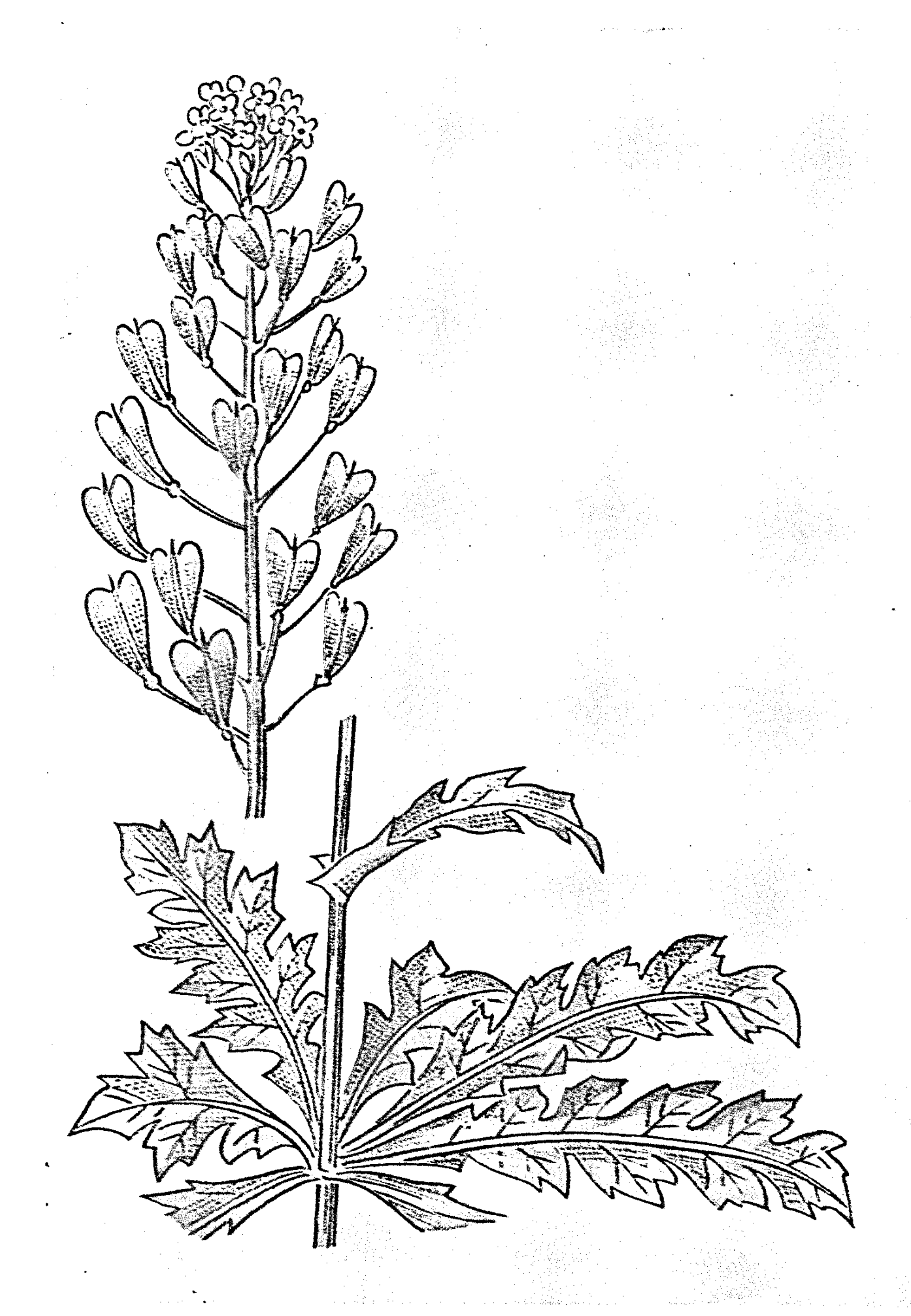
Part Used : The whole plant not stored more than one year.

Principle Constituents : It contains choline which was isolated under the name bursine, acetylcholine, amino acids, the flavonoid diosmin, saponin, tyramine alkaloid, traces of other alkaloids, ascorbic acid and volatile oil containing sulphur. Seeds contain rhamnoglycoside hyssopin and fixed oil.

Uses : The plant is haemostatic used in haemorrhoids and prevents uterus haemorrhage. It is mild vasoconstrictor. Tyramine is hypertensive. The plant is used as emmenagogue, tonic, antiscorbutic, diaphoretic and as remedy for limbs atrophy.

Hens eating large quantities of the plant produce eggs with greenish yellow yolk.

References : 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 21, 33, 38, 40, 43.



(72) CAPSICUM ANNUUM LINN.
SOLANACEAE

Local Name : Chili, Red pepper, Paprika, Capsicum.

Local Name : فلفل حار ، فلفل أحمر ، شطه

Description : An annual cultivated plant 30 - 50 cm high. Leaves ovate petioled. Flowers white with short stalk. Fruit berry oblong- conical red when mature.

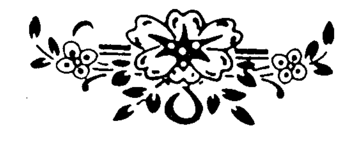
Part Used : Dried ripe fruits.

Principle constituents : Fruits contain the extremely pungent alkaloid capsaicine, dihydrocapsiacine, thiamine, red carotenoids such as capsanthin and capsorubin and fixed oil.

Uses : In small doses capsicum is stomachic, carminative and aphrodisiac. In very small doses it is beneficial in varicose veins, anorexia, liver congestion and in haemorrhoids.

Externally it is rubefacient used as linament in case of rheumatism. In large doses it is irritant and causes permanent lesions in the stomach and kidney.

References : 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14 15, 21 , 25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 32 , 33 , 37 , 38 , 40 , 54 .





(73) CARDUUS BENEDICTUS AUCT .
CNICUS BENEDICTUS GAER .
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Blessed thistle.

Local Name : شوك الجمل

Description : An annual roadside weed. Flower yellow tubular and terminal. Leaves coarse reticulate unarmed or with soft spines blotched and marbled silvery white about 15 cm long.

Part Used : The entire flowering plant without roots.

Principle constituents : The plant contains lactonic lignans, mucilage, tannins, polyacetylenes, sesquiterpene lactone, and volatile oil having antibacterial activity.

Uses : The plant is tonic, stomachic, antispasmodic and diuretic. It is used in case of pregnancy as antiemetic and it is used as appetizer. It activates the gall bladder and therefore used in the diseases of the liver. Externally it is used for treating ulcers, small boils and haemorrhoids. The plant should not be used by people suffering from hyper- acidity.

References : 1, 3, 21, 22, 25, 38, 40, 43, 50, 53.



(74) CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name : Wild saffron, Safflower , American saffron, Saffron thistle, Bastard.

Local Name : قرطم ، عصفر ، إحريض

Description : An alternate- leaved herb with leaves finely spiny toothed and flower heads resembling those of a thistle with red florets and yellow styles, 4- sided, pearly- white fruits.

The plant is cultivated for the production of flowers, seeds and the seed oil.

Part Used : Dried flowers, roots, seeds and seed fixed oil (saffron seed oil).

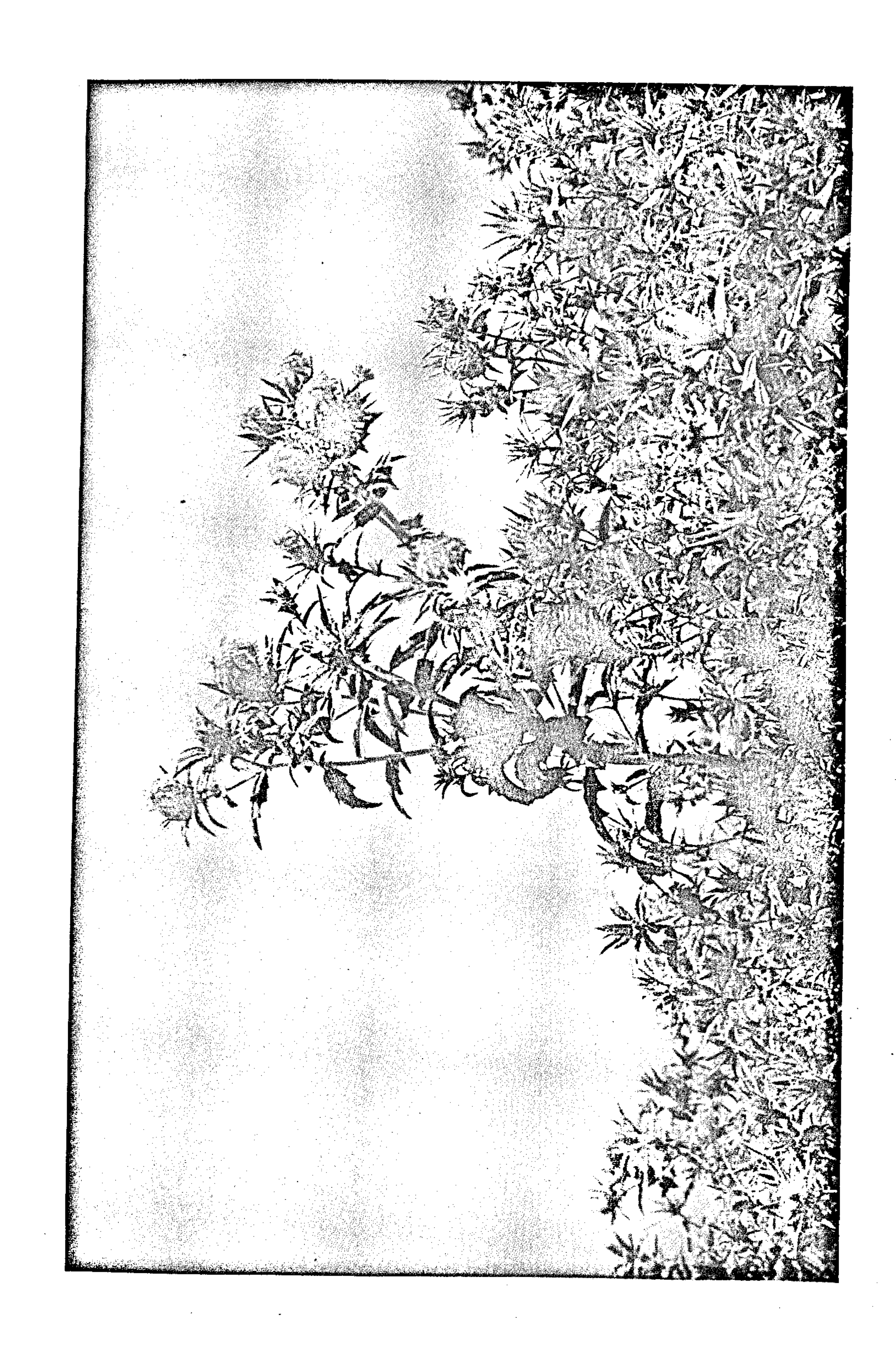
Principle constituents : Red colouring matter carthamin, mucilage, a quinone known as carthamone, a chalcone glucoside and fixed oil.

Uses : Flowers are diaphoretic, tonic, laxative, emmenagogue, rubefacient, anodyne and used in case of jaundice. It is used to adultrate saffron (Crocus sativus) which is very expensive. It is claimed that ingestion of the oil decreases blood cholesterol level.

Carthamone is a good dye for cotton. The florets are used in dying silk (rose to red colour). Mixed with talcum powder, makes a kind of rouge. Seeds are also used in dying, oils in paints.

Seeds are purgative. Roots are diuretic.

References : 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 26, 54.



(75) CARUM CARVI LINN.

UMBELLIFERAE

English Name : Caraway, Common caraway.

Local Name : كرويه ، كراويه ، كمون أرمني

Description : A cultivated biennial herb 30- 70 cm high. Leaves are glabrous, bi-pinnate. Flowers white in a large umbel. Fruits are oblong, grooved, aromatic usually split into mericarps.

It is cultivated as a condiment plant.

Part Used : Ripe fruits and their volatile oil.

Principle constituents : The fruits contain fixed oil, proteins, colouring compounds, resins and volatile oil containing carvone, carveol, dihydrocarvone and limonene.

Uses : Fruits and oil obtained from them are carminative, antispasmodic, stomachic and lactagogue. It is used as condiment, in tooth pastes, as soft drink, against nausea and vomiting and in the preparation of alcoholic beverages.

References : 1,3,12,13,21,22,24,25,26 37,38,40,43,54.



(76) CASSIA OBOVATA COLLAD.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Mecca senna, Dog senna.

Local Name : سنا ، سنامكي ، حشيشة السنامكي

Description : A bush about 1.5 m. high. Leaves compound, leaflets glabrous, oval lanceolate. Flowers irregular with sepals. Pod flattened but slightly inflated over the seed.

The plant grows in Garian, Tarhuna and Gat.

Part Used : Leaves and fruits.

Principle constituents : Anthraquinone glycosides sennoside A, B, C and D, aloe- emodin, dianthrone diglycoside, rhein-anthrone 8- glucoside, rhein 8- diglucoside, aloe- emodin 8-glucoside and others. The plant contains kaempferol, isorhamnetin, sterol, mucilage, calcium oxalates, resins and anthraquinone derevatives.

Uses : The plant is a very good purgative. It has no gripping effect.

References : 1, 3, 12, 13, 21, 25, 26, 37.



(77) CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS LINN .
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Coffee senna, Negro coffee.

Local Name : سنا ، سنامكي

Description : A cultivated small shrub having compound leaves with 4- 12 pairs of leaflets ovate- lanceolate. Fruit is a glabrous pod. Flowers yellow.

Part Used : Leaves, roots and seeds.

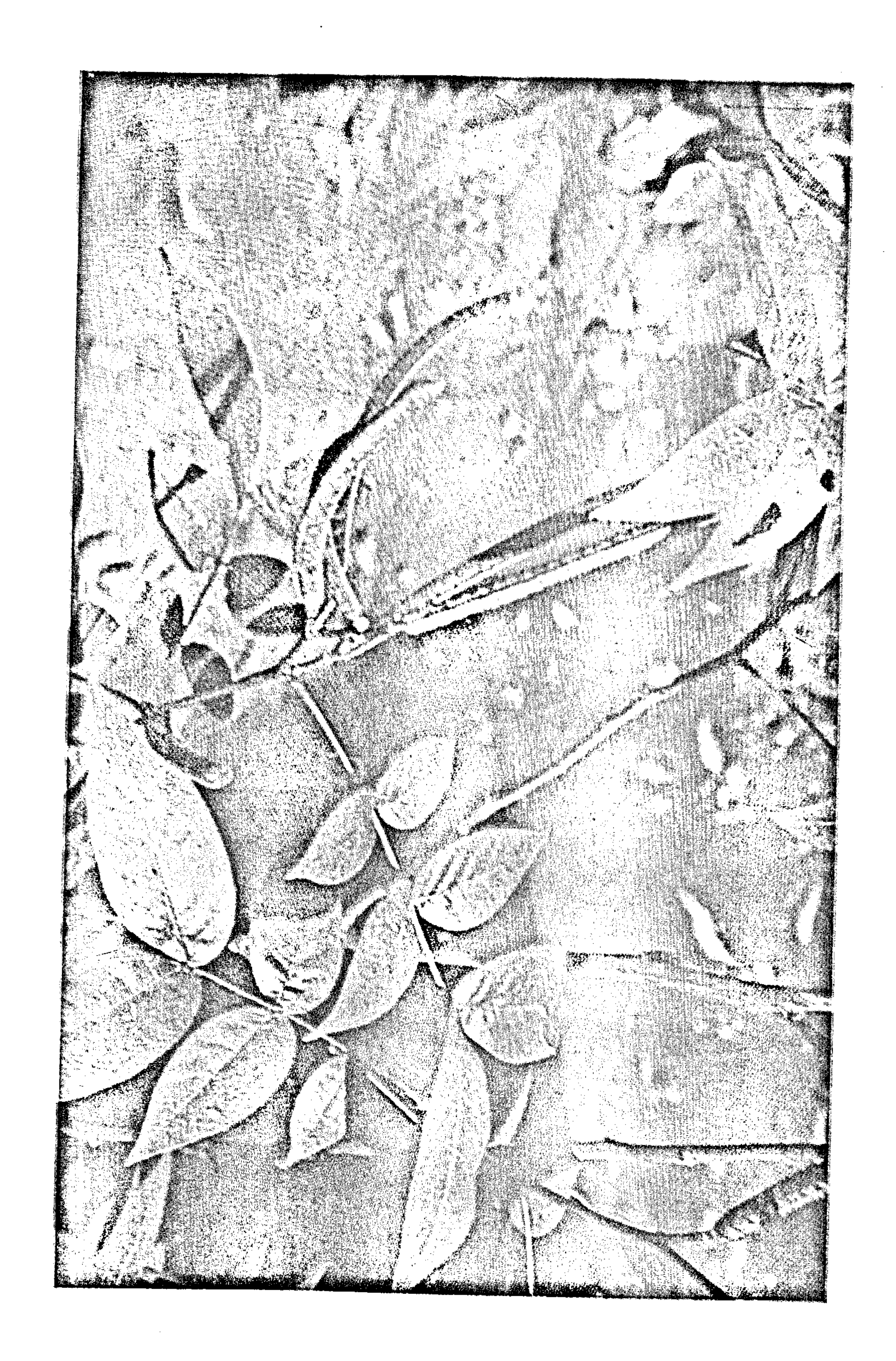
Principle constituents : Leaves contain carbartin a colouring matter and salts. Seeds contain fatty substances, tannic acid, sugar, gum, starch, mucilage, pigments, minerals, emodin and toxalbumin.

Roots contain resin, bitter principle, oxymethylanthraquinone, achrosine pigment, physicon and emodin.

Uses : Leaves, roots and seeds are purgatives. Seeds are antipyretic. Root decoction relieves flatulence and abdominal pain, tonic, diuretic and used as snake- bite remedy. In Africa they use the leaves in the treatment of jaundice and against asthma.

Roasted seeds are used as substitute for coffee in Africa. The therapeutic properties are lost upon roasting.

References : 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22.



(78) CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA LINN.
CASUARINACEA

English Name : Beach oak, Beef wood tree, Swamp oak.

Local Name : كازوربنه ،كزورينه ، فلوة

Description : Ornamental tree with single erect stem up to 8 m. high and sometimes more. Branches drooping, leaf- whorls imbricating, leaf- scales about 7, cones globular.

Part Used : Leaves and bark.

Principle constituents : The leaves contain colouring matter known as casuarin and catechol tannin.

Uses : Leaves are used in case of colic, headache, diarrhea, dysentery and in the treatment of face pimples. Mixed with powdered Nutmeg, it is used to relieve toothache.

Bark is astringent.

References : 1, 3, 8, 12, 14, 21, 22.



(79) CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS G. DON.
VINCA ROSEA LINN.
APOCYANACEAE

English Name : Vinca, Periwinkle, Catharanthus.

Local Name : فنكا ، ونكا ، رمان

Description : A herbaceous subshrub 40 -80 cm. high. Opposite entire broadly ovate leaves and blue, pink or white flowers growing single on axillary peduncles.

Fruits capsules open upon ripening by a longitudinal slit on the inner side.

The plant is cultivated as an ornamental plant all over the Jamahiriya.

Part Used : The entire herb.

Principle constituents : More than sixty differnt alkaloids have been isolated which are in general, indole or dihydroindole derivatives. Two are patents which are vinblastine and vincristine. Other important alkaloids are ajmalicine, tetrahydroalstonine, serpentine, lochnerine, vindolinine and leurosine. The plant contains tannins.

Uses : It is an outstanding anticancer drug. Vinblastine (velban ampoule) is given intravenously or orally to treat Hodgkin's disease and choriocarcinoma resistant to other therapy.

Vincristine (oncovin ampoule) is used to treat leukemia. Leaf juice is applied to wasp - stings. Vindolinine dihydrochloride and leurosine sulphate are hypoglycemic and hypotensive.

References : 1,3,13,14,15,17,21,22,25,26,27,28,32,33, 38.



(80) CEIBA PENTANDRA GAERTN.

BOMBACACEAE

English Name : Silk cotton tree.

Local Name : كابوك

Description : A huge evergreen tree having buttressed trunk and wide- spreading branches at right angles to it. The compound leaves have about 7 leaflets each 10- 15 cm long but they are deciduous. The white to pinkish flowers are 15- 20 cm long, the bark is smooth and grey. Seeds are borne in leathery capsules 7- 15 cm long. Seeds have lustrous floss.

The plant was introduced into Tripoli.

Part Used : Young leaves , roots , unripe fruits and the juice from the roots .

Principle constituents : Seeds resemble cotton seed in composition but contain little or no gossypol. They contain 20-25% of oil, resins and tannin. Bark contains tannin and hydrocyanic acid.

Uses : Gum is tonic, astringent and used in bowel complaints. Young leaves are emollient.

Roots are diuretic. Root bark is emetic and antispasmodic. The unripe fruits are emollient, astringent and demulcent. The root juice is used to cure diabetes.

References : 1, 3, 10, 21.



(81) CELTIS AUSTRALIS LINN.
ULMACEAE

English Name : Nettle tree, Nettle.

Local Name : شكوب ، ميس ، لوطس
نشم ابيض

Description : A tree with a rounded top having alternately deciduous leaves that are 10- 15 cm long.

The tree has watery juice. The dark purple drupe is about 2 cm.

The tree was introduced to Tripoli and was used as a shade tree.

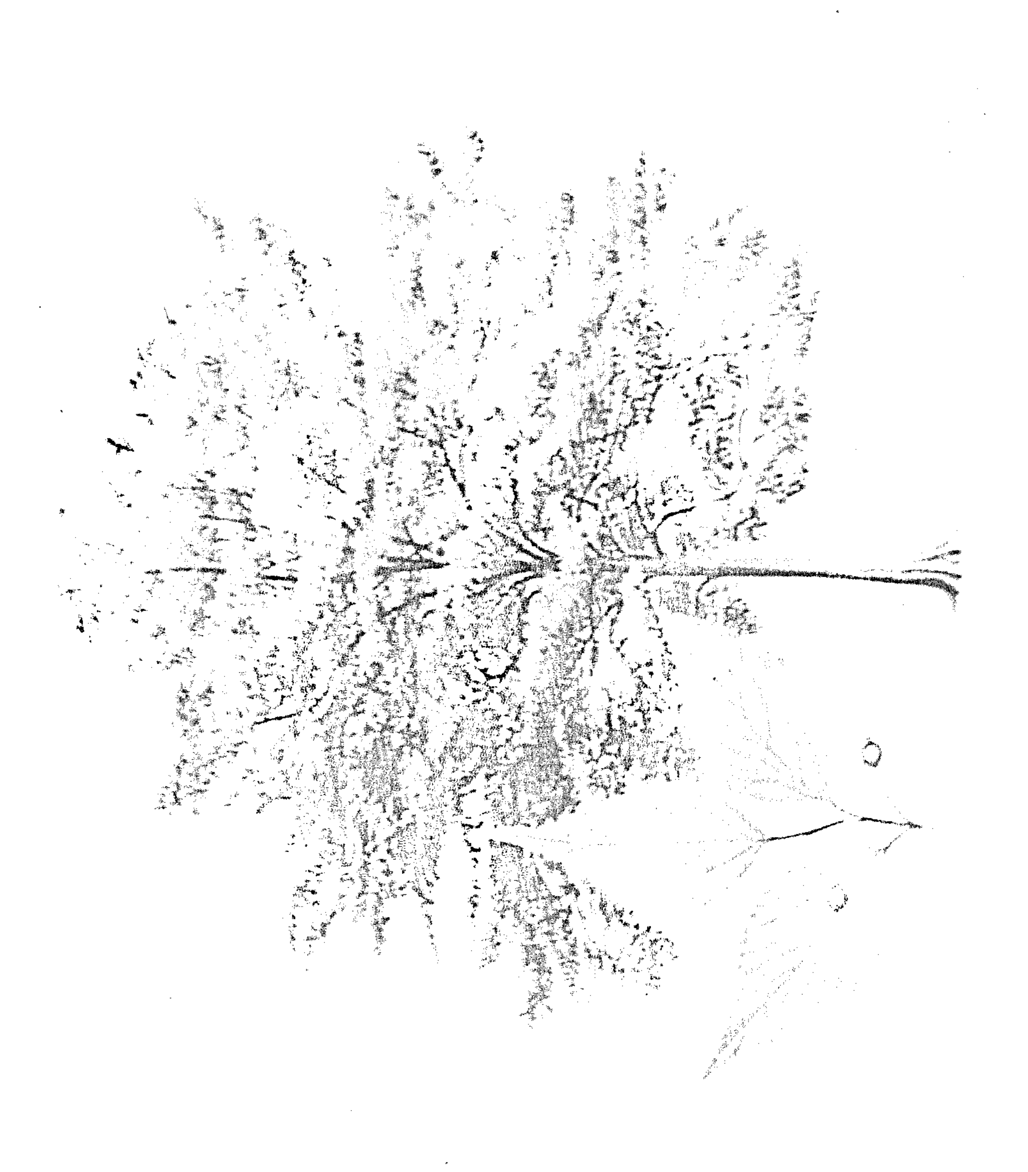
Part Used : Fruits and seeds.

Principle constituents : Seeds contain fixed oil.

Uses : Fruits are used in amenorrhoea and colic.

References : 1, 3, 10, 21.





(82) CERATONIA SILIQUA LINN .

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name : Carob, Locust tree.

Local Name : خرنوب ، خروب

Description : An evergreen tree cultivated for the production of the fruits. Male and female flowers occur on different trees, sometimes on the same tree. Fruit is 15- 25 cm long.

Part Used : Fruits known as pods and gum obtained from the endosperm of the seeds.

Principle constituents : Fruits contain the sugars mannose and galactose, sweet mucilage and gum like tragacanth.

Seeds contain carubin, carubinase and carubinose. Bark contains fixed oil and tannin.

Uses : The fruit is edible, its powder is used as soft drink. Mixed with dried milk it is very good for children. The gum is used as substitute for gum tragacanth, in pharmaceutical preparations it is used as demulcent and anticatarrh. Powdered fruits when given to children act as buffering agent to nutralize acidity or alkalinity in the intestine, absorb toxins, keep feaces halfsolid and stops diarrhea. Fruits are also used in curing tobacco and in cosmetics as component of facial and toilet creams. Fruits are good fodder for farm animals and as ingridient in dog biscuits. Leaves are astringent. Roasted seeds are used as coffee substitute like chicory.

References : 1, 3, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 38, 54.



(83) CETERACH OFFICINARUM LAM.
POLYPODIACEAE

English Name : Scale- fern, Rustyback- fern, Miltwaste.

Local Name : حشيشة الذهب

Description : A perennial fern forming small tufts. Fronds are narrow and lobed 5-15 cm, long, dark green in colour, under surface covered with a felt of pale brown scales.

It grows in rocky clefts and walls in Wade el kuf, Wadi Derna, El Marj, Tarhuna and Garian.

Part Used : The whole plant.

Principle constituents : Tannins and organic acids.

Uses : Sedative, expectorant, astringent and diaphoretic. The syrup is used in pulmonary infections.

References : 1, 3, 7, 21, 38, 40.



(84) CHENOPODIUM ALBUM LINN.

CHENOPODIACEAE

English Name : Common goose- foot, Pigweed.

Local Name : عفينه ، بوزنزور ، بوجنزور ، ركب الجمل

Description : An annual weed about 30- 90 cm high, with irregular or generally triangular leaves 10 cm long. Lower leaves are toothed but the upper are often untoothed. Flowers are in spikes at the end of the stem. The smooth seeds are enclosed by sepals. The herb has a bad odour. It is scattered as a weed in the cultivated areas and gardens.

Part Used : Volatile oil obtained from the flowering tops and fruits.

Principle constituents : The plant contains volatile oil, substance similar to cholesterol, amines, proteins and fats. It contains carotene, vitamin C and the alkaloid chenopodine.

The volatile oil contains small traces of ascaridole.

Uses : oil is anthelmintic , laxative and diuretic .

In some countries the plant **is edible** used as vegetable like spinach.

References : 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22.

